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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1795.

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ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. VIII.

ONE of the particulars in which our envoy is alledged to have fallen ſhort of what might or ought to have been done, reſpects the time for the ſurrender of the weſtern poſts. It is alledged that there ought either to have been an immediate ſurrender, or ſome guarantee or ſurety for the performance of the new promiſe. Both parts of the alternative, preſuppoſe that Great-Britain was to have no will upon the ſubject; that no circumſtances of ſecurity or convenience to her were to be conſulted; that our envoy was not to negociate but to command. How unſubſtantial the foundation on which this courſe of proceeding is recommended, has been already developed.

The fact was, that our envoy preſſed an early evacuation of the poſts; but there was an inflexible adherence on the other ſide to the term limited in the treaty. The reaſons underſtood to have been aſſigned for it, were to this effect, viz. That according to the courſe of the Indian trade, it was cuſtomary to ſpread through the nations, goods to a large amount, the returns for which, could not be drawn into Canada, in a ſhorter period than was propoſed to be fixed for the evacuation; that the impreſſion which the ſurrender of all the poſts to American garriſons might make on the minds of the Indians, could not be foreſeen; that there was the greater reaſon for caution, as on a former occaſion it had been intimated to them by public agents of the United States, that they had been *forſaken* and *given up* by the Britiſh government; that the protection promiſed on our part, however ſincere, and however competent in other reſpects, might not be ſufficient in the firſt inſtance to prevent the embarraſſment which might enſue; that for theſe reaſons the traders ought to have time to conclude their adventures, which were predicated upon the exiſting ſtate of things, that they would in future calculate upon the new ſtate of things, but that, in the mean time, the care of government ought not to be withdrawn from them.

There is ground to believe, that there were repreſentations on behalf of the Canada traders, alledging a longer term than that which was adopted in the treaty, to be neceſſary to wind up and adapt their arrangements to the new ſtate of things; and that the term ſuggeſted by them was abridged ſeveral months. And it may not be uſeleſs to obſerve, as explanatory to the reaſons given, that in fact it is the courſe of the trade to give long credits to the Indians, and that the returns for goods furniſhed in one year only, come in the next year.

What was to be done in this caſe? Was the negociation to break off, or was the delay to be admitted? The laſt was preferred by our envoy, and the preference was rightly judged.

The conſequence of breaking off the negociation has been ſtated. No reaſonable man will doubt that delay was preferable to war, if there be good ground of reliance, that the ſtipulation will be fulfilled at the appointed time. Let us calmly examine this point.

The argument againſt it is drawn from the breach of the former promiſe. To be authoriſed to preſs this argument, we ought to be ſure that all was right on our part—After what has been offered on this ſubject, are we ſtill convinced that this was the caſe? Are we able to ſay that there was nothing in our conduct which furniſhed a ground for that of Great-Britain? Has it not been ſhewn to be a fact that, from the arrival of the proviſional articles in this country, till after the ratification thereof, the definitive treaty, acts of ſtates interdicting the recovery of Britiſh debts, and other acts militating againſt the treaty, continued in operation? Can we doubt, that ſubjects of Great-Britain, affected by theſe acts, carried complaints to the ears of their government? Can we wonder if they made ſerious impreſſions there, if they produced diſſatisfaction and diſtruſt? Is it very extraordinary if they excited the idea of detaining the poſts as a pledge, till there were better indications on our part? Is it ſurpriſing, if the continuance of theſe acts and the addition of others, which were new and poſitive breaches of the treaty, prolonged the detention of the poſts?—

In fine, was the delay in ſurrendering ſo entirely deſtitute of cauſe, ſo unequivocal a proof of a perfidious character, as to juſtify the concluſion, that no future dependance can be made on the promiſes of the Britiſh government? Diſcerning men will not haſtily ſubſcribe to this concluſion.

Mutual charges of breach of faith are not uncommon between nations: yet this does not prevent their making new ſtipulations with each other, and relying upon their performance. The argument from the breach of one promiſe, if real, to the breach of every other, is not ſupported by experience, and if adopted as a general rule would multiply infinitely the impediments to accord and agreement among nations.

The truth is, that though nations will too often evade their promiſes on colourable pretexts, yet few are ſo profligate as to do it without ſuch pretexts. In clear caſes, ſelf intereſt dictates a regard to the obligations of good faith: nor is there any thing in the hiſtory of Great-Britain which warrants the opinion that ſhe is more unmindful than other nations of her character for good faith.

Yet ſhe muſt be ſo, and in an extreme degree, if ſhe be capable of breaking, without real cauſe, a *ſecond* promiſe on the *ſame* point, after the termination, by a new treaty, of an old diſpute concerning it, and this too on the baſis of mutual reparation. It would indicate a deſtitution of principle, a contempt of character, much beyond the uſual meaſure, and to an extent which it may be affirmed is entirely improbable.

It is a circumſtance of ſome moment in the queſtion, that the ſecond promiſe is free from the vagueneſs of the firſt, as to the time of execution—It is not to be performed *with all convenient ſpeed*, but by a day certan, which cannot be exceeded. This would give point to violation and render it unequivocal.

Another argument againſt the probability of performance has been deduced from the ſuppoſed deficiency of good reaſons for the delay, which is repreſented as evidence of want of ſincerity in the promiſe.

Beſides, the reaſons which were aſſigned for that delay, there are others that may be conjectured to have operated, which it would not have been equally convenient to avow, but which ſerve to explain the delay different from the ſuppoſition of its having been calculated for ultimate evaſion. If, as we have with too much cauſe ſuſpected, Great-Britain, or her Repreſentatives in Canada, whether with or without orders, has really countenanced the hoſtilities of the Weſtern Indians, it was to be expected, that ſhe ſhould think it incumbent upon her, to give them ſufficient time to make peace, before an evacuation of the Poſts ſhould put them entirely in our power. She might otherwiſe have provoked them to hoſtilities againſt her own ſettlements, and have kindled in their minds, inextinguiſhable reſentments. It was not certain, how ſoon a peace ſhould be brought about, and it might be ſuppoſed, that the diſpoſition to it on our part, might be weakened or ſtrengthened, by the proximity or remoteneſs of the period of the ſurrender. Moreover, ſome conſiderable time might be requiſite, to prepare thoſe eſtabliſhments for the ſecurity of Canada, which the relinquiſhment of the Poſts on our ſide, would be deemed to render neceſſary.

The latter motive is one, not juſtly objectionable: the former implies an embarraſſment, reſulting from a culpable policy, which was entitled to no indulgence from us, but which, nevertheleſs, muſt have had a pretty imperious influence on the conduct of the other party, and muſt have created an obſtacle, to a ſpeedy ſurrender, not eaſy to be ſurmounted. Taken together, we find in the reaſons aſſigned, and in thoſe which may be preſumed to have operated, a ſolution of the pertinacity of Great-Britain on the ſubject of time, without impeaching, on that account, the ſincerity of the promiſe to ſurrender.

But we have very ſtrong holds for the performance of this promiſe, upon the intereſt of Great-Britain: 1ſt. The intereſt which every nation has in not entirely forfeiting its reputation for honor and fidelity. 2d. The intereſt which reſults from the co-relative ſtipulation with regard to the indemnification for the Britiſh debts, a point upon which there will be no inconſiderable mercantile ſenſibility. 3d. The intereſt of preſerving peace with this country, the interruption of which, after all that has paſſed, could not fail to attend the non-ſurrender of the Poſts at the ſtipulated time.

It is morally certain, that circumſtances will every day add ſtrength to this laſt motive.—Time has already done much for us, and will do more. Every hour's continuance of the war in Europe, muſt neceſſarily add to the inconveniencies of a rupture with this country, and to the motives which Great-Britain muſt feel, to avoid an increaſe of the number of her enemies, to deſire peace, and if obtained, to preſerve it.

The enemies of the treaty, upon their own calculations, can hardly diſpute, that if the war continues another year after the preſent, the probable ſituation of Great-Britain, will be a complete ſecurity for her compliance with her promiſe, to ſurrender the poſts. But let us ſuppoſe, that a general peace takes place in Europe this winter, what may then be the diſpoſition of Great-Britain in June next, as to war or peace with this country?

I anſwer, that the ſituation will be, of all others, that which is moſt likely to indiſpoſe her to a war with us. There is no juncture, at which war is more unwelcome to a nation, than immediately after the experience of another war, which has required great exertions, and has been expenſive, bloody and calamitous. The minds of all men then dread the renewal of ſo great an evil, and are diſpoſed rather to make ſacrifices to peace than to plunge afreſh into hoſtilities. The ſituation of Great-Britain, at the end of the war, in which ſhe is now engaged, is likely to be the moſt diſcouraging that can be imagined to the provocation of new wars. Here we may diſcover a powerful ſecurity for the performance of other ſtipulations.

As to the idea of a guarantee or ſurety for the fulfilment of the promiſe, it cannot be ſeriouſly believed that it was obtainable. It would have been an admiſſion of the party, that there was a well founded diſtruſt of its faith. To conſent to it, therefore, would have been to ſubſcribe to its own humiliation and diſgrace, the expectation of which has been ſhewn to be ridiculous.

But why was there not equally good reaſon that we ſhould have given a guarantee or ſurety for the performance of our new promiſe, with regard to the debts? And if there was to have been reciprocity, where ſhould we have conveniently found that guarantee or ſurety? Should we have thought it very reputable to ourſelves, to have been obliged to furniſh it?

The arguments of the oppoſers of the treaty, are extremely at variance with each other. On the one hand, they repreſent it as fraught with advantages to Great-Britain, without acquivalence to the United States—as a premediated ſcheme to ſacrifice our trade and navigation to her's—as a plan dictated by her, for drawing the two countries into cloſe connection and alliance, and for making our intereſts ſubſervient to her's; on the other hand, they tell us, that there is no ſecurity for the ſurrender of the poſts, according to ſtipulation. How is the one thing to be reconciled with the other? If the treaty is ſuch an immenſe boon to Great-Britain, if it be ſuch a maſter piece of political craft on her ſide, can there be any danger that ſhe will deſtroy her favorite work, by not performing the conditions on which its efficacy and duration muſt depend? There is no poſition better ſettled, than that the breach of any article of a treaty by one party, gives the other an option to conſider the whole treaty as annulled. Would Great-Britain give us this option, in a caſe in which ſhe had ſo much to loſe by doing it?

This glaring colliſion of arguments, proves how ſuperficially the adverſaries of the treaty have conſidered the ſubject, and how little reliance can be placed on the views they give of it.

In eſtimating the plan which the treaty adopts, for the ſettlement of the old controverſy, it is an important reflection, that, from the courſe of things, there will be nothing to be performed by us before the period for the reſtitution of the poſts will have elapſed, and that, if this reſtitution ſhould be evaded, we ſhall be free to put an end to the whole treaty, about which there could not be a moment's heſitation. We ſhould then be where we were before the treaty, with the advantage of having ſtrengthened the juſtice of our cauſe, by removing every occaſion of reproach, which the infractions of the treaty of peace may have furniſhed againſt us.

Two other particulars, in which this part of the treaty is ſuppoſed to be defective, regard the want of indemnification for the detention of the poſts, and for the expences of Indian wars.

Thoſe who make the objection, may be ſafely challenged to produce precedents of ſimilar indemnifications, unleſs impoſed by *conquering* powers on the vanquiſhed, or by powers of overbearing ſtrength upon thoſe which were too weak to diſpute the logic of ſuperior force. If this were the relative ſituation of the United States and Great-Britain, then is the treaty inexcuſably faulty; but if the parties were to treat and agree as equal powers, then is the pretenſion extravagant and impracticable. The reſtitution of the ſpecific thing detained, is all that was to be expected, and, it may be added, it is all that was ever really expected on the part of this country, ſo far as we may reaſon either from official acts or informal expreſſions of the public opinion.

In caſes where clear injuries are done, affecting objects of known or eaſily aſcertainable values, pecuniary compenſation may be expected to be obtained by negociation; but it is believed that it will be impoſſible to cite an example of ſuch compenſation ſo obtained, in a caſe in which territory has been withheld on a diſpute of title, or as a hoſtage for ſome other claim (as in the preſent inſtance, for ſecuring the performance of the 4th article of the treaty of peace.) The recovery of the territory withheld is the uſual ſatisfaction.

The want of a rule to adjuſt conſequential damages, is, in ſuch caſes, a very great difficulty. In the firſt inſtance under diſcuſſion, this difficulty would be peculiarly great.—The poſts are, for the moſt part, in a wilderneſs. There are but two of them which have any adjacent ſettlements; Point-au-fer, or Dutchman's point, to one of which a part of a tract of land, called Caldwell's Manor, with a few inhabitants, has been claimed as appurtenant. Detroit, which has a ſettlement in the town and neighbourhood, of between two and three thouſand thouſand ſouls. In the vicinity of the other poſts, on our ſide, there is ſcarcely an inhabitant. It follows, that very little damage could be predicated either upon the loſs of revenue from, or of the profits of trade with, the ſettlements in the vicinity of the poſts. The trade of the Indians within our limits would conſequently be the baſis of the claim of compenſation.—But here the

ignorance or ſpirit of exaggeration of the opponents of the treaty has been particularly exemplified. The annual loſs from this ſource has been ſtated, by a very zealous writer againſt the treaty, who ſigns himſelf *Cato*, at 800,000 dollars.

Now it is a fact well aſcertained, that the mean value of the whole exports from Canada in peltries (which conſtitute the returns of the Indian trade) in the years 1785 and 1787, was ſomething ſhort of 800,000 dollars. It is alſo a fact, in which all men informed on the ſubject agree, that the trade with the Indians, within our limits, * is not more than about one eighth of that which furniſhes the peltry exported from Canada. Hence the total product of our Indian trade could not be computed at more than 100,000 dollars. What proportion of this may be profit, is not eaſy to be determined; but it is certain, that the profits of that trade, from the decreaſe of wild animals, and the inferiority of their kinds, are not conſiderable.—Many aſſert, that it is ſcarcely any longer worth following. Twenty per cent. therefore, would probably be a large allowance, which would bring the loſs on our Indian trade, by the detention of the poſts, to about 20,000, inſtead of 800,000 dollars per ann. as has been aſſerted.

But might not claim, even of this ſum, by way of indemnification, be encountered, with ſome force, by the obſervation, that there is the higheſt probability that the capital and labour which would have been employed to produce 20,000 dollars profit on the trade with the Indians, have been quite as productively employed in other channels, and conſequently, that there may have been no loſs at all?

Thus we ſee how erroneous the data which ſerve to magnify claims, in themſelves inſignificant, and which, from the great uncertainty of their quantum, are expoſed to ſerious objections. Are claims like theſe proper ſubjects on which to to ſtake the peace of the United States?

The reaſonableneſs of indemnification for the expences of Indian wars, independent of the unuſual nature of the claim, might have been matter of endleſs debate. We might have been told, that the Indians aſcribe thoſe wars to pretenſions upon their lands, by virtue of treaties with the former government of the United States, impoſed by violence, or contracted with partial and inadequate repreſentations of their nation—that our own public records witneſs, that the proceedings of our agents, at ſome of thoſe treaties, were far from unexceptionable—that the wars complained of are to be attributed to our former policy, or miſmanagement of our public agents, not to the detention of the poſts—that it muſt be problematical how much of the duration or expences of thoſe wars are chargeable upon that detention, and that the poſts having been detained by way of ſecurity for the performance of the article reſpecting debts, there was no reſponſibility for collateral and caſual damages. Had we reſorted to the charge of their having inſtigated or prompted thoſe wars, they would have denied the charge, as they have repeatedly done before; and, though we might have been able to adduce circumſtances of ſuſpicion againſt them, they would have conteſted their validity and force, and whether guilty or not, would have thought their honour concerned in avoiding the moſt diſtant conceſſion of having participated in ſo propera buſineſs.

In every view, therefore, the claim for indemnification was a hopeleſs one; and to inſiſt upon it could have anſwered no other purpoſe than to render an amicable adjuſtment impoſſible. No Britiſh Miniſter would have dared to go to a Britiſh parliament to aſk proviſion for ſuch an expenditure. What, then, was to be done? Were we now or hereafter to go to war to enforce the claim? ſuppoſe this done, and fifty or a hundred millions of dollars expended in the conteſt, what certainty is there that we ſhould at laſt accompliſh the object?

Moreover, the principle of ſuch a war would require, that we ſhould ſeek indemnification for the expences of the war itſelf, in addition to our former claim. What proſpect is there that this alſo would be effected? yet if not effected, it is evident that we ſhould have made a moſt wretched bargain.

Why did we not inſiſt on indemnification for the expences of our revolution war? Surely, not becauſe it was leſs reaſonable, but becauſe it was evident that it could not have been obtained, and becauſe peace was neceſſary to us as well as to our enemy. This likewiſe would be the end of a war undertaken to enforce the claim of indemnification for the detention of the poſts. We ſhould at length be glad to make peace, either without indemnification ſought, or at beſt at an expence to carry on the war, without a chance of reimburſement, with which the thing gained would bear no compariſon.

The idea which has been thrown out of leaving the poſts in the hands of the Britiſh, till we might be better able than at preſent to go to war for indemnification, is a notable political expedient.

This would be to poſtpone, of choice, the poſſeſſion of an object which has been ſhewn to be demanded by very urgent and important general conſiderations, to ſubmit to certain and great inconveniencies from that privation, including probably the continuance or renewal of Indian hoſtilities, and to run the riſk, from the growth of the Britiſh ſettlements in the neighbourhood of the poſts, and various unforeſeen cauſualties of their ultimate acquiſition becoming difficult and precarious: For what? why, to take at laſt the chances of war, the iſſue of which is ever doubtful, to obtain an object which, if obtained, will certainly coſt more than it is worth. The expences of war apart, pecuniary indemnification upon any poſſible ſcale would ill compenſate for the evils of future detention, till the more convenient time for going to war ſhould arrive. What ſhould we think of this policy, if it ſhould turn out that the poſts and the indemnification too were to be finally abandoned?

CAMILLUS.

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* An account of peltries exported from Canada in 1786 and 87.

	1786	1787
Beaver ſkins	116,309	139,509
Martin do.	58,132	68,132
Otters do	26,330	26,330
Minks do.	9951	17,951
Fiſhers do.	5813	5813
Foxes do.	6213	8913
Bears do.	22,108	17,108
Deers do.	126,000	102,656
Racoons do.	108,346	140,346
Cats caſed do.	3026	4526
Do. open do.	2925	1825
Elks do.	7515	9815
Wolves do.	11,987	9687
Carcajoux do.	503	653
Tygers do.	77	27
Seals do.	157	125
Muſkrats do.	202,456	240,456
Dreſt deer ſkins	5488 lbs.	1788lbs.
Caſtors,	1454 lbs.	1454 lbs.

By the ſhip Pigou, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have the following Advices.

DUSSELDORF, June 11.

THE miſunderſtanding between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, becomes daily more and more manifeſt. Count Clairfayt has juſt declared to general Mollendorf, that he will not reſpect the limits traced in the treaty of peace between France and Pruſſia; and that he will carry the war wherever circumſtances may require.

In the Pruſſian army, they talk openly of an approaching war between Pruſſia and Ruſſia. It is even confidently ſaid, that Sweden, Denmark and the Porte, will unite with the former, ſo as effectually to oppoſe the devouring ambition of the court of Peterſburgh.

It is certain that Catherine has replied very cold, and in a manner that ſufficiently expreſſes her diſcontent, to the notification made to her by Pruſſia, of the peace juſt concluded with the French Republic.

LONDON, July 2.

We ſpeak from the firſt authority, when we ſay, that her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales is declared to be pregnant.

Plymouth, June 30.

"Late laſt evening, arrived the Argus lugger, of 16 guns, Lieutenant R. Clark, with letters from the fleet, under the command of lord Bridport, from whom ſhe parted on Thurſday laſt, two days after the late action, at which time they were cruizing off Belle Iſle, for the purpoſe, it is ſaid, of intercepting a large convoy of merchantmen, laden with proviſions, that are daily expected to arrive.

"The Britiſh ſhips are ſo little damaged, that it was lord Bridport's intention to have them refitted at ſea.

"The three ſhips of the line, taken from the enemy, are much diſabled, but ſtill remained with his lordſhip when the Argus came away, at which time the emigrants had not been landed: but the Babet ſloop of war is ſince arrived with diſpatches from the fleet, who is ſaid, to have brought certain intelligence of their having been ſince ſafely landed."

The emigrants landed in Quiberon Bay, without oppoſition; and the Chouans are reported to be two hundred and ſeventy thouſand ſtrong. The latter account is confirmed by an Engliſh captain, who landed laſt week at Falmouth, and who left the army of the Chouans, ſo late as the 12th ult.

We have received the Madrid Gazettes, down to the 12th inſt. by which it appears, that on the 25th ult. an engagement of little importance took place, between a part of the Spaniſh army of Biſcay, Navarre and Arragonia, and the French near Muſcurechu. A more important action was fought on the 26th, in the vicinity of Roſas, between the advanced poſts and a part of Gen. Urkutia's army and the republican troops in that quarter. In both affairs the French attacked the Spaniards, but were repulſed with loſs. The latter action was occaſioned by the arrival of two Spaniſh line of battle ſhips and three frigates, in the Bay of Roſas, on the 25th, which having began to cannonade the French ſhips lying in the road, led the French general to ſuppoſe, that an attack on Roſas, by ſea and land, was intended, to prevent which, he on the following day attacked the right wing and centre of the Spaniſh army, but was forced to a precipitate retreat, with a loſs of about 400 men in killed, wounded and priſoners. The loſs of the Spaniards is ſtated to be inconſiderable

His royal highneſs the duke of York, will ſet out ſhortly on his military tour, as commander in chief, in which he is to viſit all the camps, ſuperior and ſubordinate, and alſo all the military ſtations in the kingdom, which will employ him ſix weeks or more.

July 6.

Yeſterday government diſpatches were received at lord Grenvilel's office from the army of the continent, brought over by one of the extra meſſengers, who brings no particular news. The army remained in the ſame poſition as ſtated in the former account.

On Saturday diſpatches were received at the Admiralty office, Charing Croſs, from Admiral lord Bridport. It is ſaid that they contain an account, that his lordſhip had taken 32 ſail of French American merchantmen, homeward bound.

The Paris papers down to the 30th ult. were on Friday received in town; they contain the detail of the new conſtitution, and an account of ſome advantages gained over the Spaniards on the 15th ult. by the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees.

The affairs of France are drawing rapidly to a criſis. Be the iſſue what it may, it muſt be beneficial to this country. The propoſed conſtitution is founded upon principles of reaſon; it adjudges, that the property of the country ought alone to be repreſented; that they having moſt intereſt in the maintenance of the laws, with the opulent ſhould be veſted the execution of them; and that the idea of equality is chimerical.

With a government, conſtituted upon ſuch principles, we might treat with ſafety, and the country be bleſſed by the reſtoration of peace. It is, however, probable that the millions who have been ſo laviſh of their blood in the attainment of what they call liberty, will not conſent to be deprived of their reward, when on the eve of conſummation.

It is impoſſible the primary aſſemblies, when called upon to ratify, will reject the meaſures of the convention, on the ruins of which another Robeſpierre may ariſe to ſcourge his country. If ſuch ſhould be the event, Great-Britain would ſtill be benefited: the wretchedneſs, the internal contention, and conſequent declenſion of the power of France, will all tend to effectuate that devoutly to be wiſhed for object, an honourable and permanent peace.

There is a medium courſe, which may probably be adopted by the primary aſſemblies, namely, modifying the propoſed conſtitution, ſo as to render it conſiſtent with the intereſts of all. Under this impreſſion too, we muſt anticipate benefit to England.

We war not, the happineſs of France, but to obtain ſecurity to ourſelves; and any ſyſtem which would give permanency to their government, would juſtify our's in liſtening to the genial voice of peace.

It is rumoured, on the authority of a letter, ſaid to have been received from Toulon, dated the 22d of June, via. Calais, that the Britiſh and French fleets in the Meditterranean had had an action deſperate but not deciſive.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has required of the Auſtrian miniſtry in Gallicia, that the emperor's troops ſhould reſign to thoſe of her majeſty, the Poliſh diſtrict of Volhynia, and the Waywodſhip of Chelm.

July 7.

The report which was current yeſterday of Lord Bridport's having fallen in with and taken a French convoy from America, is without foundation.

The tranſports, with the French emigrants on board from the Elbe, paſſed through the Downs on Saturday. They are to proceed immediately to Jerſey.

Eleven ſail of foreign veſſels arrived at Sheerneſs on Saturday, which had been ſent into the Downs by our cruiſers.

July 8.

A mail from Hamburgh, the contents of which, except the proceedings of the Diet of Ratiſbon, a great majority of which has declared for the mediation of the King of Pruſſia in negociating for peace with the French, are not very intereſting. The general tenor of the reports it brings, is leſs pacific than that of any of the mails for ſome time paſt.

The affairs of the Germanic Empire by no means bear a favourable aſpect. A private letter from Ratiſbon, dated the 21ſt of June, and which comes from a very reſpectable quarter, makes the following obſervation:—"We are on the eve of ſeeing a ſchiſm in the Empire, and an overthrow of the German conſtitution. Pruſſia inſiſts on taking part in the negociations for peace, and has already a majority of voices, even thoſe of the Elector of Cologne, uncle to the Emperor, and of the Elector of Saxe. His Imperial Majeſty's Miniſters have already declared that the Emperor will refuſe his ſanction to the co-direction of Pruſſia, and will withdraw all his troops into his hereditary dominions, and abandon the States of the Empire. We expect a war with Pruſſia."

All the different regiments which compoſe the Imperial army, are now complete, and a great quantity of proviſions is conveyed on the Danube for the conſumption of that army.

The ſtate of Paris is ſtill tranquil; the prices of articles of merchandize, however, continues to increaſe; the prices of ſilver and gold has been ſtationary for ſome days.

Yeſterday forenoon, freſh accounts were received at the Admiralty from Lord Bridport, which confirm thoſe we ſtated ſome days ago of the ſucceſsful landing of the Emigrants, under the command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren.

It was on the 27th ult. that the French Emigants landed near Vennes, without oppoſition. The people of the neighbouring diſtricts flocked to the ſea coaſt to receive them, and brought them ſuch proviſions and refreſhments as they poſſeſſed, with an alacrity that proved their feelings upon the occaſion. Immediately upon their landing, 4000 ſtand of arms were diſtributed to men ready to receive them; and, in the courſe of the ſucceeding two or three days, near 20,000 were delivered out.

When the accounts that arrived yeſterday came away, a complete junction had been effected with the Chouans, and the whole country is ſaid to evince a diſpoſition moſt favourable to the cauſe of the emigrants. A few republican troops in that part of the coaſt of Morbihan had retired.

The Chouans were in great want of ammunition when the emigrant troops landed, but are now amply ſupplied with it, as well as with proviſions, which were brought in to the army from all parts of the country. The meeting of ſeveral friends and relations, who had not ſeen each other for ſome years, preſented a ſight truly affecting.

The report of Lord Bridport's return to port, turns out to have been an unfounded ſuppoſition, originating at Plymouth, in conſequence of the Invincible been ſeen ſtanding into the Sound. It now appears that Lord Bridport ſent in the cutter which brought Lieutenant

West, for the purpose of the hastening out the ships under the command of Admiral Cornwallis, and which accordingly sailed on Sunday morning, consisting of six ships of the line and three frigates. His Lordship will, in consequence, keep his station off Quiberon Bay, and when joined by the above squadron, will send in such ships of the fleet with his prizes, as may stand most in need of repair.

By accounts received yesterday from Petersburgh we learn, that the Russian fleet sailed on the 14th ult. from Cronstadt for the Downs. Its arrival there may be daily expected. It consists of 4 ships of 72 guns, 6 of 66, and 7 frigates, it is said, in high order and condition.

BOSTON, August 25.

French Account of the late naval action off Belisle.

Nantz, June 26.

From Croific, June 25

You shall soon hear the report of a naval action: One of the most dreadful which has been fought till now. We have been told by a citizen who arrived here this morning from Belisle, that a warm action commenced on the 22d, and lasted through the whole day. He adds, that he had a full sight of 21 men of war. The next day, 23d, a heavy cannonade was heard through the day. And this day the firing was again heard till about 9 o'clock. As the weather was calm, we think the action has ended in the loss of a few men of war on each side. The Commissary sent a sloop from here at 5 o'clock this morning, to Belisle, to learn the real issue of the action. We shall forward you the particulars by the next post.—N. B. The man who informed us of his counting 21 French ships, as above, could not tell of what force the English fleet was. But the two parties are otherwise ascertained to be about equal force.

Nantz, July 3.

Every one knows this day, that the fighting on the 22d, 23d, and 24th June, was not to our advantage. The English had in their favour a decided superiority of number. Our force consisted of 12 ships of the line, 2 vessels cut down, 8 frigates, and covettes, sloops and cutters in proportion. We do not yet agree in the exact force of the English, but it was at least 22 sail of the line strong, (some say 24) besides frigates and other light vessels. We have lost three men of war, the Tigre, the Formidable, and the ci-devant English ship Alexander. This last was very near being saved by a frigate which towed her towards the port; but being overtaken by an English man of war, the tow-line was cut to save the frigate. The remainder of our fleet have got into Port Louis; it now consists of the People, Nestor, Redoubtable, Mutius, Rights of Man, Watigny, Zealous, Fougrux, Jean Bart, Brave, and Scavola,—[the last two are vessels which have been cut down:] the frigates are, the Virginia, Regenerated, Cockade, French Republican, Fidelle, Dryden, Tribune, and the Porcupine, on board of which was Ad. Vilarette. The names of corvettes, luggers, and cutters we do not know. We do not know on which of the three days in which the fleets were engaged, the action was most severe; but the fury with which the two fleets have fought during the whole time, is a sufficient proof of the great courage of our own men, in defending themselves so long, against an enemy more than one third superior to them in force. A report has just now been circulated, that on the last day of action five French men of war disobeyed the orders given to them by the Admiral, to protect the three men of war which have been captured. The Admiral expresses much indignation at the conduct of these five vessels. We do not however, vouch for the entire truth of this report.

THE ALGERINES

We learn by Captain Folgier, from Lisbon, still continue confined to the Mediterranean by the Portuguese, which court had assured Mr. Church, that they would conclude no peace with them, without giving him three months notice. This is agreeable and authentic information.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

COMMITTEE of HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases in this city

REPORT,

That since their report of the 24th inst. twenty persons have died of the present epidemic—the Committee are so fully persuaded that the disorder which exists, principally, if not altogether, along the eastern shore of this city, is a local malady; that they have directed various measures to be pursued for the removal of its most probable sources. The committee furher report, that the number of sick have considerably decreased since their last report, and that in the last 24 hours two only have died.

By order of the Committee,

JNO. BROOM, Chairman.

New-York, August 28, 1794

August 31.

COMMITTEE of HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases in this city

REPORT,

That the violence of the epedemic fever, which has of late afflicted the Upper part of Water-street, has so far abated, that few new cases occur, and that those are manifestly of a less dangerous nature; that since their report of the 28th instant, four persons have died in the city, and two at the hospital at Bellevere.

By order of the Committee,

JNO. BROOM, Chairman.

Sunday evening, August 30, 1795.

Philadelphia, September 2.

By the Brig Eliza, Capt. Norris, in 25 days from Jamaica.

St JAGO DE LA VAGA, July 24.

THE long expected fleet arrived at Port Royal last Friday evening, under an escort of his majesty's ship Sampson, Captain Lewis, of 64 guns, and the brig Drake, Capt. Brooking. They were accompanied as far as Lisbon by the fleet destined for the Mediterranean.

The ships Deal, Hanover, Penelope, Jupiter, Jean, Hampshire, and Duke of Clarence, with troops on board, arrived with the fleet.

We are sorry to learn by them, that there is great reason to fear the Zealous, of 74 guns, one of the Mediterranean fleet, was lost in a gale of wind, which separated the convoy; when she was last seen, she was a complete wreck, having lost all her masts. The Andromache frigate passed a foremast with the name Zealous carved upon it, and when the Sampson again fell in with the Admiral after the gale, they were informed that there was little hopes of again seeing her.

Six sail of the convoy bound for this island, have been captured, two of them transports with troops on board. The following are said to be the names of three of them: Blenheim, Wilson, carried into Guadaloupe; Betsey, of Hull, with 200 dragoons, (troops taken out and vessel sunk,) and the George, Chadwell.

The Mount Pleasant, with two troops of the 17th dragoons on board, is supposed to have been also lost in the above mentioned gale of wind, as when last seen, she was in a very bad state. The Blenheim and another ship, having on board two troops of the dragoons, are the only transports taken, which in the whole, makes a loss of 200 men, the best appointed and most handsome troops in the service. The whole number of the ships missing of the convoy is eleven.

The forces arrived in the fleet under Major General Forbes, amount to 2000 men. Of these the 130th regiment, and the brigade of dragoons, under Colonel Walpole, will be disembarked, and he proceeds to St. Domingo with the 83d regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Fitch, consisting of 1100 men, the flank companies of the 130th, the regiment of emigrants, and the recruits for the different regiments in St. Domingo. These forces will be joined there by the 81st regiment from Gibraltar, for the conveying of which, transports sailed with the Mediterranean fleet.

The troops which arrived from the continent, to the amount of 8000 men, were reviewed previous to the departure of the fleet, and may be expected in September. They were in perfect health, and said to be the finest body of men in Europe.

His Excellency General Vaughan died two days before the fleet arrived at Martinique.

Major General Forbes is appointed Governor of Cape Nichola Mole by his Majesty: Consequently, after arranging matters with Sir Adam Williamson, that will be his command.

Major General Irvin has succeeded to the important post of Governor of Martinique, upon the death of General Sir J. Vaughan.

A schooner is detained at the fort, from Norfolk, the master having died of an epedemic raging there.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 28th August, 1795.

"A kind of fever has appeared, which has carried off about 60 people since its first beginning; yet it does not appear to be that kind of fever which raged last in Philadelphia, but how it may turn out God only knows. However for precaution's sake, Mr. C. and myself have provided a place of retreat for our and Mr. C's families, about ten miles from town—hope, however, we may not want it. This fever has its seat in Water-street, where it broke out, and none have or had it but took it there.—Not one of our congregation has been taken with it; but a person of Dr. Kenzie's Church is dead of it, who lived in the vicinity of Peck's slip. I mention this to remove your fears of its being spread so much as we hear it is represented."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Norfolk to his friend in this city, dated 21st August.

"A fever rages here so violently, that there has not been fewer than from five to eight buried daily fot ten days past; some of our most respectable merchants are dead, and numbers now lying in a dangerous situation; there is a general gloom over the coutenance of every person you meet—some say its the yellow fever; two or three days illness carries them off."

In the "American Gazette," printed at Norfolk the 21st instant, we find the following note by the Editor of that paper:

*** Owing to sickness in the office, a paper was not published on Tuesday last.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(L. S.) By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Board of Inspectors of the Health Office of Philadelphia have reported to me, that it appears from authentic information to them exhibited, that an infectious or contagious disease exists in the city of New-York, in the state of New-York, and that there is reason also to believe that a similar disease exists in the town of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, so that the safety and health of the Citizens of Philadelphia require a stoppage of intercourse with the said infected places: THEREFORE in pursuance of the duty in such case on me enjoined by law, but with a sincere regret for the unhappy occasion, I the said THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, Have deemed it expedient to issue this Proclamation, Hereby prohibiting for the term of one month, or until such prohibition shall be by Proclamation lawfully revoked, all intercourse between the said city of Philadelphia and the said City of New-York, and the said Town of Norfolk, and any place or places within five miles thereof respectively, as well by land as by water, UNDER THE PENALTY OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be recovered from, and paid by, each and every person transgressing the said prohibition, in manner hereafter specified, agreeably to the terms and directions of the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided.—AND to the intent that suitable and efficient measures may be taken and pursued, for carrying into effect the said Prohibition, I have further deemed it expedient HEREBY to request that as well the Mayor, Aldermen and other Officers of the City, as the Inspectors of the Health-Office of the Port of Philadelphia, shall and will, with all possible vigilance and lawful authority and power, guard the various avenues or entrances into the said City of Philadelphia, by land and by water; so that any person, or persons, having been in the said city of New-York or the said town of Norfolk within the space of ten days, and attempting to transgress the said prohibition, by approaching nearer to the said City of Philadelphia than five miles, shall be forthwith remanded to the place, or places, whence such person or persons respectively came, or shall be conveyed (at the discretion of the said Mayor and Aldermen, or of the said Inspectors) to the Hospital on State Island, and there kept as long as the case may require——AND all Citizens, particularly those who have been in any wise concerned in, or shall be acquainted with, the intercourse between the said City of Philadelphia, and the said infected places, are earnestly exhorted and enjoined to give to the Mayor, or some other Magistrate of the said City, or to the Inspectors of the Health-Office, the earliest information of any and every attempt, which shall be made to transgress, or evade the prohibition aforesaid, in order that the offender and offenders may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state at Philadelphia, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of the commonwealth the twentieth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the commonwealth.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 24th instant, from the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, a Negro MAN, upwards of 40 years of age, goes by the name of BRAM, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, leans forward in his walk, loves spirits, and is fond of a violin, one of which he took with him; had on when he went away, a light coloured cloth short coat, a striped pattern under jacket, a fine shirt, and a tow linen do. two pair of trowsers, one pair of black and white striped cotton, the other pair tow linen, a pair of black and white speckled cotton stockings, and a pair of light coloured worsted do. coarse leather shoes, and an old fine hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

HUGH EDAMS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him away.

August 26, 1795. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, a few days ago, a dark bay HORSE, about ten years old, blind of one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away,

JOSEPH WOOLLEN.

August 29th, 1795. *

TO BE LET,

A GOOD three story Brick HOUSE, with or without Furniture, in a healthy and pleasant situation. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of MATTHEW NEILLEY, deceased, are requested to meet the subscribers at *Rees Howell's* Tavern, in the Great Valley, Treadiffren township, and Chester county, on Thursday the 24th of September, instant, to discharge their respective accounts, otherwise a speedy recourse will be had to law for the recovery of the same; and those who have demands against the said estate, are also requested to attend with their accounts properly authenticated.

JAMES NEILLEY, } Administrators.
JOHN MAXWELL, }

September 2, 1795. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living Oxford township, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, the beginning of last October, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 24 years of age, near 6 feet high, of a tawney colour, much given to drink, playing on the fiddle, dancing and frolicking, and his disposition is such, that it is expected he will continue so to do; it is thought unnessary to describe his cloathing, being so long gone, it is supposed he has exchanged them with some of his associates; he has a large scar on his head, a little above his forehead, also a large scar on one of his feet, at the root of the great toe. Said fellow has a brother, named Abel Gibbens, who has worked in and about Philadelphia for some years, who is a freeman. I intended to set said slave free at a reasonable period, and still mean the same, in case he returns, or is brought to me. The above reward will be given to any person securing said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

ANDREW LOWREY.

August 24, 1795.

N. B. All mrsters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

By the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county,

FORTY SIX acres of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, nine acres thereof woodland, and the remainder arable; said land is bounded by the road leading from Neshaminy creek to Richard Leedom's Inn, and is near 3 miles distant from Newtown. The terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given as soon as the purchaser may desire.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

Eighth Month 28, 1795. * 6w.

A stray HORSE.

WAS taken up, on the 23d of August last, by the subscriber, residing in Abington township, near the 12 mile stone, on the old York road, a light dapple brown HORSE, supposed to be 9 years old, near 15 hands high, shod all round, trots and canters, and appears as if he had been used in harness. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

GILES M'DOWELL.

Abington, Sept. 1, 1795.

WAS taken up, the 12th instant, trespassing on the subscriber's premises, a sorrel MARE, with a white face, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away, otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

HENRY C. BAKER.

Ridley township, Delaware county, August 29, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, on the 17th of July last, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, with a rope round her neck. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be exposed to sale agreeable to law.

¶ ELIAS YERKES.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well set, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, speaks in the Irish dialect, and can converse in the Irish tongue, served some time to the cork making business before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a shirt of white homespun linen, ticklenburg trowsers, a lead coloured vest, round black hat, and a pair of heavy shoes tied with strings. Whoever secures said Servant in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above Reward. Masters of vessels, and others, are requested to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,

No. 37, North Second-street.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, on the Ridge road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, 14 miles from the former, containing 85 acres of land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone houſe, 40 feet ſquare, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a ſtone out-houſe, 16 feet ſquare, together with a good ſtone barn, ſheds and ſtable, a valuable orchard, and ſeveral never failing ſprings of water. This tract is moſtly good limeſtone land, and there are two good quarries on the premiſes; about ten acres of ſaid land are well timbered, ſix acres are good meadow, and ten more may be made; this place has been heretofore occupied as a Tavern, known by the name of the Seven Stars. It is a good ſituation for this, or almoſt any other kind of public buſineſs. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, No. 33, Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

PETER MATHER.

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 22, 1795. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 16th inſtant, an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN JOHNSTON, a native of Ireland, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort red hair, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, old jacket without ſleeves, toilinet ſtripe, with the back part of country made linen, ſtriped alſo, with a remarkable piece up the middle, two ſhirts, one new tow linen, the other of flax, and old, two pair of tow linen trowſers, both coloured dark olive. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in the gaol of this county, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN MENOUGH, Junior.

New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county, Auguſt 17, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above ſervant is gone toward Carliſle, as he has relations in that place; he is ill provided for travelling, it is hoped the different ferries will be careful to examine ſuch, &c. ‖

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Polly Gideon, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JACOB GIDEON.

Northern-Liberties, Aug. 24, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain T. BIS BROWN, who pretended to be a Watch-maker, and was going to ſet up his buſineſs in Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 22d day of laſt month hired a bay gelding from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading aforeſaid, to travel to Philadelphia, and wanted ſaid horſe only for eight days at fartheſt but has not ſince returned; he went from Philadelphia with ſaid horſe, and has practiſed more diſhoneſt tricks; the ſubſcriber offers the above reward to any perſon for taking up the ſaid T. Bis Brown, and horſe, ſo that the owner may recover his horſe, and ſaid Brown be brought to juſtice, or ten dollars for the horſe only. The horſe is betwee 5 and 6 years old, a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, and a little hipſhot on the left ſide; the ſaddle about half worn, new blue ſaddle cloth, bound with red binding, ſilver oval plates, with C. F. in a cypher engraved thereon, and ſilver ſtaples for holſters, and a new double rein bridle with plated bit and mounting, and alſo a port-manteau, ſomething worn and ript.

S. W. * CONRAD FESIG.

Reading, Auguſt 10th, 1795.

Office for the Purchaſe and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia. The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the townſhip of Springfield, county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to ſay,

1ſt. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or ſuppoſed to lie, in the townſhip of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinſon and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Liſhman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, his heirs and aſſigns forever, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 50 acres, more or leſs.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county aforeſaid, on or near a lane called Gaſkill's lane, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a reſidue and remainder of a ſurvey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or leſs, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 1791; alſo a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and alſo a third Piece of Land, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, alſo conveyed to ſame Jacob Shinn, by the ſame deed in fee.

4th. All theſe Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or ſuppoſed to be, two in number, one of them ſituate on or near Gaſkill's lane, in Northampton, aforeſaid, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforeſaid, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late ſheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21ſt October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county, aforeſaid, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, one moiety whereof the ſaid Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the ſame Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Joſeph Mullin, late ſheriff of the county aforeſaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and laſtly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the ſouth branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforeſaid, formerly purchaſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the laſt will and teſtament of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, are deviſed unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandſon Caleb, the ſon of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided beween them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforeſaid, Commiſſioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforeſaid, and their appurtenances, ſo as aforeſaid deviſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or ſhares. And unleſs proper objections ſhall be ſtated to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the ſaid Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the Lands and Premiſes aforeſaid, purſuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, anno. domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

§ JAMES KINSEY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſtletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well incloſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malfeſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſtletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of	30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of	20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of	15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of	10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of	2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of	2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of	2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of	1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of	500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of	100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of	12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687	Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313	Blanks,		
50,000	Tickets at	10 dollars each,	500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

POST-OFFICE, Cheſter, July 1795.

LETTERS for the following named perſons are now remaining at the Poſt-Office at Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

B

ECCLES BUCHANAN,
David Bleakley.
C. Robert Campbell,
James Creſwell,
Mr. Colhoun,
Allen Cunningham,
James Coſgrove,
George Cummings.
D. Hezekiah Davis.
Samuel Devin.
G. Henry Guttoro.
H. William Hickman,
Thomas Hanſon, 2.
William Hewett.
J. John Johnſon.
K. Thomas Kerr,
Rachel Keen,
Daniel Kent,
William Keeran.
L. James Lamb.
M. Richard Mather,
James Moore, Eſq;
John Melroy,
John Moſs,
Alexander Mehary.
N. Dr. Henry Norriſs,
Benjamin Newpher.
P. Nathaniel Porter, 2,
Samuel Price.
R. Thomas Reynolds,
William Rutherford.
S. John Sibbet,
Robert Smith.
T. John Todd.
W. Thomas Wilſon,
John Williams, Schoolmaſter,
Robert Willſon,
Hugh Willſon,
Widow Withers.

Unleſs theſe letters ſhall be taken out of this office before the 1ſt day of October next, they will then be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, the following premiſes, ſituate in Bridgetown aforeſaid,

No. 1. A LOT of land, joining on Cohanſey-creek, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on the lower and three on the upper floors, a cellar under the ſame, and a piazza with a lodging-room on each ſide, a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water at the door; a good garden lot, good ſtable and hay-houſe; alſo a wharff, 40 feet front, at which is the depth of eight feet water; likewiſe a lumber-yard ſufficient to accommodate the ſame; alſo a houſe fit for merchandize, and ſtorehouſe ſuitable for holding grain or other articles, which now is, and has been a number of years, occupied as a ſtand for trade, and from its commodious ſituation on ſo excellent a navigation, may continue to be valuable for that purpoſe.

There is alſo on ſaid lot a good tenement, with two rooms on a floor, and a good garden joining on ſaid creek.

No. 2. A lot of Land joining the above, whereon are two dwelling houſes, ſtorehouſes, ſtables and other conveniences, with a wharff 30 feet front, and depth of water the ſame as above.

No. 3. A lot of Land oppoſite the aforeſaid premiſes, whereon are a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and other conveniences thereabouts.

No. 4. A lot of Woodland, which will accommodate the aforeſaid premiſes with firewood for a number of years.

Thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may be further ſatisfied of the advantageous ſituation and conveniences thereon, by viewing the ſame, and know the terms, by applying on the premiſes, to ENOCH BOON.

July 30, 1791. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO be ſold by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Montgomery to us directed, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, the 4th of September next, at the Dwelling Houſe of *Evan Truman*, in Moreland townſhip—Beds, Bedding, and ſundry other Articles of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture; alſo a good Milch Cow. Attached as the property of Thomas Jones.

SUEL ERWIN,
MORDECAI THOMAS,
NATHANIEL BORLEAU, } Auditors.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Alſo NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid *Thomas Jones*, to meet the Auditors at the Houſe of *Samuel Coeblin*, Innkeeper, in Hatſborough, on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, with their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to receive their proportional dividend. July 28, 1795. §

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 19th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel MARE, with a blaze and ſnip, about 15 hands high, riſing 9 years old, had a ſcar on one of her buttocks, ſhod before, trots and paces. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures the thief that the owner may get the mare again ſhall receive the above reward, or four dollars for the mare only.

¶ JOHN EVANS.

WANTED,

A MAN and his Wife, well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety, induſtry and farming, to take care of a farm and dairy, five miles from town. They will meet with good encouragement; enquire of the printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette. Aug. 8. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3399.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. IX.

IT was my intention to have compriſed in two numbers, the examination of the ſecond article, but on experiment, it was found expedient to add a third. I reſume, for a moment, the ſubject of indemnification for the detention of the Poſts.

As an inducement to perſiſt in this claim, we are aſſured, that the magnanimity of France, would have procured for us its eſtabliſhment. In the firſt place, this ſuppoſes that we were to have become a party in the war; for otherwiſe it would be ſilly to imagine, that France would, on our account, embarraſs herſelf with a difficulty of this ſort. In this caſe, and ſuppoſing the object accompliſhed, ſtill the injuries, loſſes, and expences of war, would have greatly overbalanced the advantage gained. But what certainty have we, that France will be able to dictate terms, even for herſelf? Could we expect or rely, after the terrible and waſting war, in which ſhe has been engaged, that ſhe would be willing to encumber the making of peace, with additional obſtacles, to ſecure ſo trifling a point with us? Would it be even humane, or friendly in us to aſk her to riſk the prolonging of her calamities, for ſo trivial an object? A conduct like this, with reference either to France, or to ourſelves, would reſemble that of the gameſter, who ſhould play *millions* againſt *farthings*. It is ſo prepoſterous in every ſenſe, that the recommendation of it, if ſincere, admits of but one conſtruction, namely, that thoſe who recommend it, wiſh our envoy to have acted, not as if he had been ſent *to make peace*, but as if he had been ſent *to make war*, to blow and ſpread the deſolating flames of diſcord and contention.

There is a marked diſingenuouſneſs, running through the obſervations, which are made to the prejudice of the treaty: they endeavour conſtantly to have it underſtood, that our envoy abandoned, without effort, the claims which have not been eſtabliſhed:—Whence is this inferred? Is it from the ſilence of the treaty? Surely we can only expect to find there what was *agreed upon*, not what was *diſcuſſed* and *rejected*. The truth is, that as well on this point of indemnification, for the detention of the poſts, as on that of compenſation for the negroes carried away, our envoy urged our pretenſions, as far, and as long as he could do it, without making them final obſtacles to the progreſs of the negociation.

I ſhall now enumerate and anſwer the remaining objections, which have appeared againſt this article. They are theſe: 1. That the poſts to be ſurrendered, inſtead of being deſcribed in general terms, ſhould for greater certainty have been ſpecifically enumerated; that now the uncertainty of a part of the boundary line may furniſh a pretext for detaining ſome of them. 2. That the expreſſions "precincts and juriſdictions," which are excepted from our right of ſettlement, previous to the ſurrender, are ſo vague and indeterminate as to be capable of being made to countenance encroachments. 3. That is was improper to have ſtipulated, for the inhabitants, the option of reſiding and continuing Britiſh ſubjects, or of becoming American citizens: that the firſt was to eſtabliſh, by treaty, a Britiſh colony, within our limits; the laſt to admit, without the power of exception, bitter enemies of the country, to the privileges of citizens. 4. That the ſecuring to thoſe inhabitants the enjoyment of their property is exceptionable, as being a "ceſſion without equivalent of an *indefinite extent of territory*." This is the character given to it by the meeting at Philadelphia.

The anſwer to the firſt objection is, that the enumeration propoſed might have included the very danger which is objected to the proviſion as it ſtands, and which is completely avoided by it. The principal poſts occupied by the Britiſh are known and might eaſily have been enumerated; but there is a poſſibility of there being others not known, which might have eſcaped. Laſt year there ſtarted up a poſt which had not been before heard of, on the pretence of an old trading eſtabliſhment. Who knows with abſolute certainty, how many ſimilar caſes may exiſt in the vaſt extent of wilderneſs, as far as the lake of the Woods, which for ſeveral years paſt has been inacceſſible to us? If our envoy's information could have been perfect, at the time of his laſt advices from America; between that period and the ſigning of the treaty, changes might have taken place, that is, trading houſes might have grown into military poſts, as they did in the caſe referred to; a caſe, which in fact, happened after the departure of our envoy from the United States. Was it not far better than to hazard an imperfect ſpecification, to uſe terms ſo general and comprehenſive, as could not fail in any circumſtances, to embrace every caſe? Certainly it was; and the terms "*all ports and places*," which are thoſe uſed in the treaty are thus comprehenſive. Nothing can eſcape them.

Neither is there the leaſt danger that the uncertainty* of a part of the boundary line, can be made a pretext for detaining the poſts, which it was impoſſible to enumerate. This will appear from an inſpection of the map. The only uncertain part of the boundary line (except that depending on the river St. Croix, which is on a ſide unconnected with the poſition of the poſts) is that which is to run from the lake of the Woods, to the Miſſiſippi. The moſt weſtern of our known poſts, is at Miſhelemacnac, at or near the junction of the lakes Huron and Michegan, eaſtward near eleven degrees of longitude of the lake of the Woods, and about ten degrees of longitude of that point on the Miſſiſippi, below the falls of St. Anthony, where a ſurvey, in order to a ſettlement of the line is to begin. Moreover, our line, by the treaty of peace, is to paſs through the lake Huron, and the water communication between that lake and lake Superior, and through the middle of lake Superior, and thence weſtward through other waters, to the lake of the Woods; that is about half a degree of latitude more northward, and about eight degrees of longitude more weſtward, than any part of the lake Michegan. Whence it is manifeſt, that any cloſing line, to be drawn from the lake of the Woods to the Miſſiſippi, muſt paſs at a diſtance of ſeveral hundred miles from Miſhelemacnac. If the Britiſh, therefore, ſhould be diſpoſed to evade the ſurrender, they will ſeek for it, ſome pretexts more plauſible than one which involves a palpable geographical abſurdity. Nor can we deſire a better proof of the ignorance or diſingenuouſneſs of the objectors to the treaty, than their having contrived one of this nature.

The general terms uſed, were to be preferred, for the very reaſon, that there was a doubt about the courſe of a part of the boundary line; for if there ſhould chance to exiſt any poſt, now unknown, ſo near that line as to render it queſtionable, in the firſt inſtance, on which ſide it may fall; the moment the line is ſettled, the obligation to ſurrender will be ſettled with it.

The ſecond obligation loſes all force, when it is conſidered that the exception can only operate till the firſt of June next, the period for the ſurrender of the poſts; and that in the mean time, there is ample ſpace for ſettlement, without coming to diſputable ground. There was beſides real difficulty in an accurate definition. What the precincts and juriſdiction of the poſts are, is a queſtion of fact. In ſome inſtances, where from there being no ſettlements over which an actual juriſdiction had been exerciſed, a good rule might have been the diſtance of gun ſhot from the fortifications, which might have been ſettled at a certain extent in miles, ſay three or four. But in ſome caſes, an actual juriſdiction has been exerciſed under circumſtances which created obſtacles to a preciſe definition. The caſe of Caldwell's manor, in the vicinity of Dutchman's point, is an example. There a mixed juriſdiction has been ſometimes exerciſed by the Britiſh, and by the ſtate of Vermont, connected with a diſputed title to that manor; one party claiming under an ancient French grant, the other under the ſtate of Vermont. Detroit and its vicinity would alſo have occaſioned embarraſſment. From the ſituation of the ſettlements, and of a number of diſperſed trading eſtabliſhments, a latitude was likely to have been required, to which it might have been inexpedient to give a ſanction. In ſuch ſituation, where a thing is to laſt but a ſhort time, it is commonly the moſt eligible courſe to avoid definition. It is obvious, that no ill can reſult from the want of one, if the poſts are ſurrendered at the time agreed: if not, it is equally plain that it can be of no conſequence, becauſe the whole article will be void.

The third objection becomes inſignificant, the moment the real ſtate of things is adverted to. This has been deſcribed in a former number for another purpoſe, but will now be recapitulated with one of additional facts. The firſt poſts beginning eaſtward are point Aufer, and Dutchman's point, on lake Champlain. The whole number of perſons in this vicinity, over whom juriſdiction has been claimed by the Britiſh, may amount to a hundred families. But the claim of juriſdiction here, has been only occaſionally and feebly urged; and it is aſſerted in addition, by well informed perſons, that the above mentioned families have been, for ſome time, regularly repreſented in the legiſlature of Vermont, the ordinary civil juriſdiction of which ſtate, has, with little interruption, extended over them. At either of the other poſts, to wit; Oſwego, Niagara, the Miami, Detroit, Miſhelemacnac: is there any ſettlement except at Detroit, where, and in the vicinity of which, there may be between two and three thouſand perſons, chiefly French Canadians, and their deſcendants. It will be underſtood, that I do not conſider as a ſettlement, two or three log houſes for traders.

It follows, that the number of perſons who can be embraced by the privileges ſtipulated is too inconſiderable to admit of attaching any political conſequences whatever to the ſtipulation. Of what importance can it poſſibly be to the United States, whether two or three thouſand perſons, men, women and children, are permitted to reſide within their limits, either as Britiſh or American ſubjects, at their option? If the thing was an object of deſire to Great-Britain for the accommodation of the individuals concerned, could it have merited a moment heſitation on our part? As to reſidence, it is of the courteſy of nations at peace to permit the reſidence of the citizens of each other within their reſpective territories. Britiſh ſubjects are now free by our laws, to reſide in all parts of the United States. As to the permiſſion to become citizens it has been the general policy and practice of our country to facilitate the naturalization of foreigners. And we may ſafely count on the intereſt of individuals, and on that deſire to enjoy equal rights which is ſo deeply planted in the human breaſt, that all who reſolve to make their permanent reſidence with us will become citizens.

It is true, that there may be a few obnoxious characters (though I do not recollect to have heard of more than two or three,) among the number of thoſe who have acquired by the ſtipulation, a right to become citizens of the United States. But would it ever have been worthy of the dignity of the national wrath, to have launched its thunders againſt the heads of two or three, or half a dozen deſpicable individuals? Can we ſuppoſe that, without a ſtipulation, it would have been thought worth the while to make a ſpecial exception of their caſes out of the operation of our general laws of naturalization? And if this had not been done, would they not have found means, if they deſired it, after the lapſe of a ſhort period, to acquire the rights of citizens? It is to be obſerved, that citizens of our own, who may have committed crimes againſt our laws, not remitted by the treaty of peace, would find no protection under this article.

Suppoſe the ſtipulation had not been made, what would have been the probable policy of the United States? Would it not have been to leave the handful of ſettlers undiſturbed, in quiet enjoyment of their property, and at liberty, if Britiſh ſubjects, to continue ſuch, or become American citizens, on the uſual conditions? A ſyſtem of depopulation, or of coertion to one allegiance or another, would have been little congenial with our modes of thinking, and would not, I am perſuaded, have been attempted.

If then, the treaty only ſtipulates in this reſpect, what would have been the courſe of things without it; what cauſe for ſerious objection can there be on this account?

The matter of the fourth objection can only derive a moment's importance from miſapprehenſion. It ſeems to have been imagined, that there are large tracts of land, held under Britiſh grants, made ſince the peace, which are confirmed by the part of the article that gives the inhabitants the right of removing with, ſelling, or *retaining* their property.

In the firſt place, it is to be obſerved, that if ſuch grants had been made, the ſtipulation could not be deemed to confirm them, becauſe our lands muſt determine the queſtion, what is the property of the inhabitants; and they would rightfully decide, that the Britiſh government, ſince the treaty of peace, could make no valid grants of lands, within our limits. Upon the ground even of its own pretenſions it could not have made ſuch grants. Nothing more was claimed, than a right to detain the poſts as a hoſtage. The right to grant lands, preſuppoſes much more, a full right of ſovereignty and territory.

But in the ſecond place, it has always been underſtood, and upon recent and careful enquiry is confirmed, *that the Britiſh government has never, ſince the peace, made a grant of lands within our limits.* It appears, indeed, to have been its policy to prevent ſettlements in the vicinity of the poſts.

Hence the ſtipulation, as it affects lands, does nothing more than confirm the property of thoſe which were holden at the treaty of peace; neither is the quantity conſiderable; and it chiefly, if not altogether, depends on titles acquired under the French government, while Canada was a province of France.

In giving this conformation, the treaty only purſues what is a conſtant rule among civilized nations. When territory is ceded or yielded up by one nation to another, it is a common practice, if not a ſpecial condition, to leave the inhabitants in the enjoyment of their property.

A contrary conduct would be diſgraceful to a nation; nor is it very reputable to the objectors to the treaty, that they have levelled their battery againſt this part of it. It is a reflection upon them too, that they employ for the purpoſe, terms which import more than is true, even on their own ſuppoſition, and are, therefore, calculated to deceive; for the confirmation of property to individuals, could be at moſt a ceſſion only of the right of a ſoil, and not of territory, which term has a technical ſenſe including juriſdiction.

Let it be added, that the treaty of peace, in the article which provides,

* This uncertainty, it is to be obſerved, reſults not from the late treaty, but from the treaty of peace. It is occaſioned by its being unknown, whether any part of the Miſſiſippi extends far enough north to be interſected by a due weſt line from the lake of the Woods.

" that there ſhould be no future confiſcations nor proſecutions againſt any perſon or perſons, by reaſon of the part which he or they might have taken in the war; and that no perſon ſhould, on that account, ſuffer any future loſs or damage, either in his perſon, liberty or property," did ſubſtantially what is made an objection to the treaty, under conſideration. It will not, I believe, be diſputed, that it gave protection to all property antecedently owned, and not confiſcated. Indeed it is a queſtion, whether the ſtipulations cited, would not have effected, with regard to other rights than thoſe of property, a great part of what is regulated by the laſt treaty. Its proviſion, in this particular, were perhaps in the main, unneceſſary, further than to obviate a doubt which might have ariſen from the ſuſpenſion of the treaty, by the withholding of the poſts.

Thus I have gone through every objection to the ſecond article, which is in any degree colourable, and I flatter myſelf have ſhewn not only that the acquiſition made by it, is of great and real value, but that it ſtands as well as circumſtances permitted, and is defenſible in its details. I have been the more particular in the examination, becauſe the aſſailants of the treaty, have exerted all their ingenuity to diſcredit this article, from a conſciouſneſs, no doubt, that it is a very valuable item of the treaty; and that it was important to their cauſe, to envelope it in as thick a cloud of objection as they were able to contrive. As an expedient of party, there is ſome merit in the artifice; but a ſenſible people will ſee that it is merely artifice. It is a falſe calculation, that the peop leof this country can never be ultimately deceived.

CAMILLUS.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 25.

Reports from Port au Prince mention, that a treaty is negociating between Gen. Williamſon and Rigaud, and that, in conſequence of its having taken a favourable turn, the latter may be ſoon expected there to ratify it. This ſudden change is imputed to diſſatisfaction of the proceedings of the French Convention, whoſe expected Commiſſioners are ſaid to be armed with authority to ſupercede Rigaud in his command.

July 28.

The Captain of the American brig Ruby, which arrived on Sunday, reports, that on the North Coaſt of St. Domingo, he fell in with a ſquadron of French ſhips of war from Guadaloupe, conſiſting of a 64, armed *en flute*, a frigate, and a ſloop of war, which took all his poultry from him; after leaving them, he was captured by a ſchooner privateer, and next day re-capturedo ff Cape Francois by Admiral Parker's ſquadron, at that time conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, to whom he gave information of the above circumſtance. Admiral Parker immediately ſhaped his courſe agreeable to the account he received.—We may therefore expect every day to have a good account of them, as Admiral Parker was only 50 leagues diſtant from the French ſquadron when he re-captured the above brig.

Captain Milberry met a 64 gun ſhip and a ſloop going out of the Mole to join Admiral Parker.

On board the Penelope, Spinks, which arrived here in the laſt convoy, with troops, the following rather ſtrange circumſtance happened off the windward iſlands:

Being at ſome diſtance from the convoy, ſhe (in the night) fell in with a large veſſel ſtanding acroſs her, which was taken for a French frigate; ſhe was cloſe under her ſtern, before they perceived her, and the firſt ſalutation was to heave to, or receive a broadſide—the ſenſations this occaſioned on board, and their not being overſtocked with good ſeamen, rendered the required manœuvre rather tardy. It was again repeated by the ſuppoſed enemy, with additional threats, but fortunately the miſtake was cleared up before they could be put in execution, but not before the poor fellows on board the Penelope had diſpoſed of a great part of their baggage.

Being convinced that what they ſaw was a French frigate, the ſoldiers, on the firſt impulſe, were for fighting her, but then ſhe was ſuppoſed too large; they were then for running for it, but ſhe was too cloſe; ſo that on either hand, there was no hope of eſcaping nor of beating her off.

At laſt one, more wiſe than the reſt, ſwore that if they muſt be taken, the French raſcals ſhould gain as little as poſſible, he therefore propoſed conſigning their baggage to the waves, which idea was no ſooner broached, than to to work they went, one and all, and they had nearly diſpoſed of every thing except what was upon their backs, when they were informed by an audible voice, that it was his Majeſty's ſhip Woolwich, of 44 guns, cruizing for the protection of the fleet and deſtruction of the enemy.

July 30.

We are informed that moſt of the ſmall veſſels in the ſervice of Government are to be diſcharged. It is thought that the heavy expence attending them might be better appropriated in the charter of thoſe of much greater burthen, and of force ſufficient to repel any privateer at the firſt onſet.

It was expected that, immediately after the publication of the treaty between the French and the honeſt Hollanders, orders would have been ſent to all the Britiſh dominions to ſeize Dutch property wherever found, but we do not learn that any ſuch directions have found their way to this country.

FALMOUTH, July 22.

The London prints magnified the number of troops that came out to between 4 and 5000, but it is pretty certain there are not more than half that number, thoſe arrived do not exceed 2000, and corps of Emigrants about 200. Three hundred to 350 are ſuppoſed to be captured; 100 left at St. Helen's by the Ipſwich, M'Ghare, who was run foul of in coming out of that place by the Zealous of 74 guns, and received ſo much damage as to prevent her putting to ſea; 120 are conjectured to be loſt in the Mount Pleaſant, Stewart, who was ſeen in diſtreſs during a gale in the Bay of Biſcay; another ſhip who was deſired to ſtay by her, ſaw her taken aback and ſoon loſt ſight of her. She had leaks and no carpenter on board.

——— Milne, Eſq; is appointed Civil Governor of Martinique: he arrived in the Sampſon, in company with General Forbes, and landed on the 5th of July, under a ſalute of the forts and men of war.

George P. Rickets, Eſq; late Governor of Tobago, is appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and in conſequence of Admiral Caldwell having gone home, Admiral Sir John Laforey commands in the windward iſland ſtation———He came out in the L'Amiable frigate and was chaſed by two large French frigates into Barbadoes. Although there are about 15 veſſels of war, of various force, (7 of the line) yet captures are very frequent.

The Blenheim and three others were taken within 50 miles of Barbadoes.

While the fleet lay at Martinique, Victor Hugues ſent two ſchooners, (flags of truce,) from Guadaloupe, with the female paſſengers taken in the Blenheim and other ſhips, and propoſals reſpecting an exchange of priſoners; there was alſo another flag of truce from St. Lucia.

Little doubt was entertained that their real errand was to gain intelligence, and particularly whether our fleet had landed the troops. They were placed under the ſtern of the Majeſtic, Admiral Laforey's flag ſhip, and no one ſuffered to ſpeak to them, except when on board the flag ſhip where the officers were invited. The two from Guadaloupe were ſent away with a frigate, who ſaw them clear off the iſland.

While the Hind was cruizing off Dominique, ſhe took a ſchooner, on board which were propoſals, commiſſions, and inſtructions, ſent by Victor Hugues; the ſlaves were faithful and attached to their maſters. The ſignal being made that his propoſals were accepted, he ſent a force which landed in the night, were inſtantly attacked, many killed and taken, the reſt fled to the woods; the Black Corps were daily in purſuit of them, and very few remained.

BOSTON, September 2.

The following is tranſlated from a Paris paper of June 30.

Yeſterday the Louis was worth 850 livres.

The Crown	180 livres.
Ounce of fine Gold	2,900
Paris	2,000
Geneva	1,800
Mark of Silver	1,695

It muſt be obſerved, that Silver coin is cheaper than Silver in Ingots.

Citizen MOZARD, French Conſul, has officially notified, that from French Papers, he had received from Paris, to July 1, he affirmed, that 450 livres in aſſignats, were equal to a Louis d'or in France. The depreciation of aſſignats, therefore, has not been ſo great, as mentioned.

The law of this Commonwealth for introducing Dollars and Cents as the money of account, took place on the firſt day of September inſt.

The following is the anſwer received by the Preſident of the Boſton Chamber of Commerce, from the Preſident of the United States.

To THOMAS RUSSEL Esquire,

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 13th inſtant, covering a copy of the diſſent of a number of citizens of Boſton, expreſſing their diſapprobation of the votes adopted at a late meeting in that town, relative to a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, and alſo a copy of the proceedings of the Boſton Chamber of Commerce, on the ſame ſubject.

While I regret the diverſity of opinion which has been manifeſted on this occaſion, it is a ſatisfaction to learn, that the commercial part of my fellow citizens, whoſe intereſts are thought to be moſt directly affected, ſo generally conſider the Treaty, as calculated, on the whole, to procure important advanges to our country.

This ſentiment I truſt, will be extended in proportion, as the proviſions of the Treaty become well underſtood.

With due reſpect, I am, Sir,

your obedient,

Geo. WASHINGTON.

United States, 22d Aug. 1795.

SALEM, Sept. 1.

Capt. Edward Cutteridge arrived at Newburyport on Sunday laſt, in 24 days from Tobago. Aug. 15, ſaw a ſchooner, bottom up, of about 50 tons, rather ſharp, hickory keel, 50 feet in length, white oak bottom, and pitch pine ceiling. Her foremaſt and ſtern gone.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 3.

The French frigate Meduſa, ſailed from Newport on Tueſday, a little before 12 at noon, and the Africa followed about 1.—The weather was very thick; and by the account given by the pilot of the Meduſa, ſhe was at leaſt 8 miles ahead of the Africa.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 29.

Governor Fenner's reply to the Britiſh Vice Conſul's note, enclоſing Captain Home's inſolent letter.

Providence, Auguſt 5, 1795.

SIR,

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inſt. which came to hand this morning.

With regard to the application of Capt. Home, ſuch was the indecency of his letter to you, and ſuch his ſubſequent conduct, in capturing and ſearching Capt. Bliſs, within the limits and juriſdictions of the ſtate, that I muſt wait for inſtructions from the Preſident of the United States, to whom I ſhall tranſmit a full account of the behaviour of Capt. Home by the next mail.

I am not a little ſurpriſed that you, ſir, in your character as Vice Conſul of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhould be inſtrumental in offering this unprovoked and unprecedented inſult to the ſtate.

I am, with due eſteem and regard, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

A. FENNER.

Thomas W. Moore, Eſq;
his Britannic Majeſty's
Vice Conſul for Rhode-
Iſland &c.

[Capt. Home, in his letter complains of the detention of a Britiſh Officer at Newport. To this part of his letter, the following note is ſubjoined in the Providence paper.]

A recurrence to dates, and incontrovertible circumſtances, will ſet this matter in its true light. The officer referred to is Lieut. Apthorp. He was taken in a Britiſh veſſel, and brought into Newport the 25th July, on which day he was ſent on board the Meduſa; his parole was agreed to the ſame evening, and next day he ſailed as paſſenger in one of our packets for New-York. The Britiſh Vice Conſul was on board the Africa on the 1ſt inſt. when (as appears by his ſubſequent letter to the Governor) he acquainted Capt. Home of the liberation of Lieut. Apthorp; yet, on the following day, the Vice Conſul writes his letter, covering the one from Capt. Home, and with Capt. Home's knowledge! If then it clearly appears (for the facts are truly ſtated) that there was not a ſhadow of ground for this demand, and that both Capt. Home and the Vice Conſul well knew it, what motives can be aſcribed to ſuch extraordinary conduct?

NEW-YORK, September 5.

Extract of a letter from Newburn, North-Carolina, to a merchant in this city, dated Auguſt 4, 1795.

" A moſt tremendous gale came on from the north-eaſt on Saturday night, and about ſouth-eaſt on Sunday morning, which laſted until 2 o'clock, P. M. during which time all the veſſels were either caſt away or upſet and ſunk; you have heard of a ſevere gale in Carolina in the year 1769, but this was worſe. Your brig Adventure lies in the woods a mile from the water; the Snow Betſey lies in the marſhes, theſe two, with a brig from Boſton, and a ſloop of Capt. Butler's, will be loſt—about 12 ſail will be able to get off. All the wharves in the harbour are torn up and ruined. All the lumber is diſperſed to three miles in the country. Edward Tinker's, Stephen Tinker's, Ellis Derraur's, and William Blunt's warehouſes, and all the warehouſes of the eſtate of Singleton, are gone:—The damage on this occaſion is ſuppoſed to be more than that of all the three fires together. All the houſes of the county wharff on Steward's ſide, and all the others until Coles's, are gone. M'Kinlay is the greateſt ſufferer. Your ſtore and warehouſe is ſtanding.

" The largeſt trees are torn up by the roots. The worſt is, that all the corn in the country, and all the hogs have been deſtroyed. Your Scow lies in Began's corn-field oppoſite his houſe. The water has been above 15 feet perpendicular above the low water mark.

" The country loſes all its crop—there will not be ſufficient corn for its conſumption—all the fruit trees, or at leaſt the fruit, is blown down by the wind."

By the arrival of a packet from Newport, we learn that the French frigate Meduſa, took the advantage of a fog, ſlipped her cables, and ſtood to ſea at 12 o'clock on Tueſday laſt. She got clear of the harbour; and her departure was not diſcovered by Capt. Home until four o'clock in the afternoon, when ſhe was about 5 leagues ahead of the Africa. Little danger need be apprehended, as the Meduſa is a remarkable ſwift ſailer.

September 4.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city.

REPORT,

That ſince their report of the 1ſt inſt. three perſons have died of the preſent epidemic.

By order of the committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Thurſday evening, Sept. 3, 1795.

The Governor of Pennſylvania has iſſued his Proclamation, prohibiting all intercourſe by land or water, with New-York, and Norfolk, for the ſpace of one month, or until the order ſhall be revoked, under the penalty of 300 dollars.

The prohibition of intercourſe between this city and Philadelphia is a proceeding very ſingular, and deſerves ſevere animadverſion. It is a meaſure that, to ſay the leaſt, wears the aſpect of a moſt unfriendly diſpoſition, as it naturally tends to create unneceſſary fears abroad, which may occaſion an order for our veſſels to perform quarantine in foreign ports, to the great injury of our trade.

It ſeems, the Board of Health in Philadelphia, reported to the Governor the exiſtence of a contagious diſeaſe in this city, on the authority of private letters, without ever writing to our Health Committee for a ſtate of facts. This is a moſt extraordinary proceeding, when the reports of our committee have repeatedly informed the public, that the epidemic now prevailing, exhibits no deciſive evidence of a ſpecific contagion. Scarcely in one inſtance has an attendant on the ſick taken the diſeaſe. This fact was known to the board of Health and the Governor of Pennſylvania, and yet the world is to be alarmed for the ſafety of Philadelphia, when the diſeaſe has not proved contagious enough to occaſion any general alarm in New-York.

The diſeaſe is almoſt wholly local. Moſt parts of the city are entirely free from it. But one perſon died yeſterday, and not more than five or ſix dangerouſly ill. In the name of common ſenſe, muſt all the buſineſs of New-York be impeded, by the ill timed enquiries of Philadelphia? Is this a generous return for five thouſand dollars raiſed in New-York to aſſiſt the ſuffering poor of Philadelphia during their calamity? When dangers become real, will not the citizens of New-York be alarmed? Let the public judge.

The epidemic of this city is not a new diſeaſe. It is a diſeaſe that occurs, more or leſs at this ſeaſon in moſt of our ſea ports. It is not the diſeaſe that ſhould occaſion alarm, but its contagion, which depends moſtly on local cauſes. That contagion does not appear; when il does we will ſeek ſafety ourſelves, and inform our brethren in Philadelphia.

[Min.]

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a Merchant in this city, dated July 9, 1795.

"A peace between the Portugueſe and Algerines, has been juſt concluded, through the mediations of Great-Britain and Spain, ſo that if the Americans ſhould not do the ſame, it will be very dangerous for them to venture this way."

Extract of another letter from a Merchant in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in this city, dated July 10.

"This day an expreſs arrived here with an account of the Portugueſe having made peace with the Algerines; therefore if Americans ſhould not be able to do the ſame, it will be daugerous for any of them to venture this this way, until ſome compromiſe takes place—The Moors, who had detained two Swedes, have liberated them, and have given them five months to bring on their yearly preſents, which by the lateſt accounts from Stockholm, were already embarked, ſo that there is no veſſel now ſo ſecure as a Swede."

For the New-York Gazette, &c.

To the CITIZENS of PHILADELPHIA.

COUSINS,

We are all popping off here like rotten ſheep. Two hundred carcaſes have been buried on the battery—500 hanged for fear of catching the Yellow Fever, and about 35 or 40 guillotined—all the windows in town are broken by the firing of cannon—ſeveral of our ſeven ſtory houſes have fallen down SLAM BANG of their own accord—federal hall has got a FIT OF THE FIDGETS, and two yearling pigs have died of the meaſles—pray ſend us about 100,000 dollars, to ſtop the contagion, and it may compenſate us in ſome meaſure for an attempt to make our veſſels ride a 40 days quarantine in European ports.

NEW-YORK.

A letter from an eminent Phyſician of the City of New-York, to Doctor Meaſe, Reſident Phyſician of the Port of Philadelphia, dated

"*New-York, Auguſt* 31, 1795.

"*Dear Sir*,

"I HAD the pleaſure of receiving your favor of the 27th inſt. the day before yeſterday. In reply to that part of your letter in which you wiſh to know, whether Dr. Treat "died in conſequence of infection taken on board a veſſel, or from his patients." I can anſwer, I believe very ſatisfactorily, for there was not even the ſuſpicion of ſuch a diſeaſe in the city, 'till the veſſel arrived from which Doctor Treat took the diſeaſe. I am poſitive, from knowing him well, and from being well and intimately acquainted with his practice and patients, that he had, at the time of his being taken ſick, but three or four caſes of fever; theſe were of the intermitting type, and recovered before the Doctor died, except one who got well a few days after. I have a great pleaſure in ſaying, that the diſeaſe whech appeared in the upper part of the town, has very much diminiſhed indeed; ſo much ſo, that, for theſe three days paſt (including to-day,) there have not come to the knowledge of the Health Committee more than three or four caſes, in *any way ſuſpicious*. Thoſe who were ſick are the moſt of them recovering. I think, and for myſelf am certain, that you may place the fulleſt confidence on the reports of our Health Committee. It is compoſed of ſome of our graveſt and beſt citizens. The fever which we have ſpoke of, has not in a ſingle inſtance, ſpread beyond the diſtrict in which it at firſt appeared, and there are very few inſtances of attendants being in any way affected with it. I do believe, for myſelf, that it was imported in this veſſel from the Weſt Indies; and from the ſickneſs firſt appearing among thoſe who had connection with her, and were buſied at and in the ſtores and wharf at which ſhe lay, I am perſuaded that they took the infection from her. The ſituation of that part of the town, and ſtate of the lots aud yards, fitted and prediſpoſed the people there to be received and opeaated on, by this contagion. With reſpect to the reſt of our city, it is as healthy as ever I knew it.

"If you wiſh any further information, or if any thing ſhould turn up, I will communicate it with great pleaſure.

"I am, with much eſteem,
"Your's, &c."

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 31.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in General Wayne's army, to his friend in this town.

"General Wayne and the different tribes of Indians are in council very frequently, and will beyond a doubt treat. There are five or ſix hundred Indians here at preſent, and we daily expect ſix or eight hundred more, chiefly Shawaneſe. The reaſon this tribe did not arrive ſooner, was owing to ſome villains who ſtopped a party of them on the Muſkingum, and robbed them of a large quantity of peltry. A conſiderable party of the Shawaneſe are gone in queſt of the robbers, with the view to bring them to this place for trial. We have this information from Blue Jacket, the Chief of that nation. The army are in perfect harmony, which has not been the caſe uſually."

From the Knoxville Gazette, Auguſt 14.

On the 8th inſt. arrived at this place, Colonel Iſaac Titſworth, of Tenneſſee county, Mero diſtrict, from the Tuckahatches, in the Creek nation, with his daughter and a negro, who were captured by the Creeks on the 5th of November laſt.—With Colonel Titſworth came Mr. O'Reilly, expreſs, with diſpatches for government. Colonel Titſworth and Mr. O'Reilly give aſſurances of the ſincere diſpoſition of the Creeks for peace with the United States, one evidence of which is that Miſs Titſworth and the negro were delivered up without price. We learn by thoſe gentlemen that the Creeks, after having made great preparations for war againſt the Chickaſaws, determined on the 22d of July laſt, in full council, to make peace with that nation. Colonel Titſworth ſpeaks highly of the friendly conduct of Mr. Seagrove, the agent of the Creek nation, and of his exertions to prevent any further depredations being committed on the frontiers of this country.

Letter from Col. M'Kee, to Governor Blount.

Tellico Block Houſe, Auguſt 9, 1795.

"Yeſterday was delivered to me a young dark bay mare, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock I D; has a glaſs eye and ſome white in her face. This mare was lately ſtolen by the Indians, together with three other horſes; two of the thieves brought her to this place, and were here ſeized by order of the chiefs, and one of them (John of Chilhowee) deprived of one of his fingers, and the other underwent a ſevere flagillation. The Chiefs have ſent runners for the other three horſes, to be delivered up to me. I have not been able to learn from what part of the frontiers theſe horſes have been taken; but from the information I have collected, it is moſt probable they were taken from Pidgeon river.

CITY OF RICHMOND.

In Common Hall, Aug. 27, 1795.

RESOLVED, that the committee appointed at a late meeting, for the purpoſe, be immediately authoriſed to engage a proper veſſel and guards, and to lay ſuch reſtrictions on the entrance of paſſengers, carriages, or goods, by land or water, into this city, from Norfolk, or any other place infected with the peſtilential fever now raging at Norfolk, as to them ſhall appear neceſſary.

ADAM CRAIG, Clerk.

Philadelphia, September 9.

Monday laſt arrived the Barque Prudence, Capt. Miller, from Halifax, which place ſhe left the 21ſt Auguſt—alſo arrived the brig Suſannah, Capt. Towers, from Guernſey, which ſhe left the 11th July—nothing new. Capt. Miller informs, that Admiral Murray ſailed in the Reſolution, from Halifax, 20th of Auguſt—the reſt of the fleet ſailed ſome time before.

The Trio, Adamſon, from New-York, was at Briſtol, July 8. The brig Maria, was advertiſed in the Briſtol Journal, of the 9th July, to ſail for Philadelphia the 15th.

The Ship Somerſet, Miller, from France, for New-York, is taken by the Harlequin Bermudian privateer.—The crew ſent on board a man of war.

The Council of Alexandria, on account of the epidemic in Norfolk, have prohibited the intercourſe with that place. The following is one of the regulations adpoted on this accaſion.

"Ordered that the Health-officer and the Committee, do requeſt the Norfolk Printers, not to ſend their papers to this place, while that place continues to be infected with the malignant diſorder which now prevails in it."

From Dunlap and Claypole's American Daily Advertiſer of yeſterday.

I AM not a little ſurprized at ſeeing in your paper, of this day, ſome ſtrictures on the conduct of our Health committee in adviſing the Governor to iſſue his Proclamation to ſtop the intercourſe between New-York and Philadelphia.—Had the policy of this buſineſs been a ſubject of diſpute among ourſelves, it would have been nothing ſtrange; but that the citizens of New-York ſhould take it up, and pour forth ſuch illiberal abuſe as is contained in your paper, on that claſs of our fellow citizens whom we have choſen to guard againſt diſeaſe, is to me a matter of great aſtoniſhment.

How far we are juſtified in ſtopping this intercourſe, the citizens of New-York may eaſily diſcover, by recurring to their own proceedings at the time of our diſtreſs; when their reſolutions aſſumed the rigour of poſitive laws, and their ordinances were publiſhed in *Bayonet Text*.—Self preſervation was the motto of the day, and no reaſonable man undertook to call in queſtion the propriety of the adage.

On the ſcore of gratitude, we owe them much, and do not require to have our memories refreſhed by a repetition of what they have done for us.—Should an occaſion offer, we would not be the LAST in tendering our ſervices, and, though we ſhould give the mighty ſum of "*Dollars* 5000 *to alleviate the diſtreſſes of their poor*," there is not a man amongſt us who would find his memory burthened with the recollection of the favour at the end of a year.

Our committee are much blamed for not taking the opinion of Mr. Broome and his aſſociates. I have no doubt, thoſe gentlemen are entitled to full credit for every thing they may advance in their private capacities: but when we wiſh the reſult of their deliberations on *Infection*, we have only to recur to the anſwers obtained on a former occaſion, from the committee of Baltimore—tho' diſeaſe had carried off many of the inhabitants, and all commerce was at an end, yet the Committee of Baltimore expreſsly denied the exiſtence of a diſorder amongſt them, and addreſſed letters in anſwer to thoſe written them on the ſubject, couched in terms of the moſt bitter reproach.—That our Health Committee had little to expect from the Candour of their Brethren of New-York, will be readily allowed, when we find, that the ſituation of their city on the 1ſt inſt.—is given as the ſtate of the diſeaſe on the 10th of the month, and the public mind attempted to be calmed, by a piece of fineſſe that would even diſgrace a ſchool-boy. It can never be aſſerted, with truth, that the citizens of Philadelphia were ever wanting in Philanthropy, or, that they have thought it neceſſary to preſerve their own health, by impairing the health of their neighbours—though they have found it neceſſary to ſhut their doors againſt thoſe of whom they had cauſe to be fearful, yet, they did not *abandon them to the Elements*, but provided a ſuitable place for thoſe whoſe ſituation ſhould require it, and though the Commerce of New-York ſhould be injured by any event, the world at large may be aſſured, that the laſt to rejoice at the circumſtance, would be

A Citizen of Philadelphia.

Sept. 7.

At a Meeting of ſundry Inhabitants of the County of Montgomery, at the Houſe of Samuel Beard, in Providence Townſhip, on Saturday the 29th day of Auguſt, 1795; PETER MUHLENBERG, Eſq; Chairman, and JOHN RICHARDS, Eſq; Secretary:

IT was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Electors of the County of Montgomery be requeſted to meet on Saturday, the 19th day of September next, at the uſual Place for chooſing Townſhip Officers in their reſpective Townſhips, to chooſe two Perſons to repreſent each Townſhip at a General Meeting of the County to be held on Saturday the 26th, at the Houſe of Joſeph Tyſon, in Worceſter Townſhip, for the Purpoſe of chooſing five Perſons, to meet the like Number from each of the Counties of Bucks and Cheſter, at the Houſe of Joſeph Tyſon aforeſaid, on Saturday, the 3d of October next, in order to conſer and agree upon a ſuitable Character to repreſent the Diſtrict, as a Member of the Senate in the Legiſlature of the State.

The Synod of Philadelphia,

is to meet, by adjournment, in the Preſbyterian Church, in the borough of York, on *Wedneſday*, the 28th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Publiſhed for the information of thoſe concerned, by

NATHANIEL IRWIN, ſtated Clk.

September 2, 1795.

N. B. The Printers of public Papers in Baltimore, Eaſton (Maryland) Lancaſter, York (borough) and Carliſle, are reſpectfully requeſted to republiſh the above. N. I.

Notice is hereby Given,

Agreeable to Law of the United States, paſſed the firſt day of June, 1794,

THAT all Retailers of imported ſpirits and wine, are deſired to apply for Licence at my Office, in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of September next, as the law directs; and all Owners of Carriages are to make entries ſaid month; and all perſons in the county of Delaware, are to make their entries at my Office, at Miles M'Carty's, Delaware county,

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector
† of the Revenue.

The Newtown Stage

STARTS from Newtown on Tueſday morning at 10 o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, and ſets off on Wedneſday morning at 10 o'clock, from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile.

JOHN TOLBERT.

Auguſt 29, 1795.

In purſuance of an order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court of the county of Northampton, there will be expoſed to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY, the 23th day of September, inſtant, at the late Dwelling Houſe of *George Vogel*, deceaſed, in the borough of Eaſton,

A Certain MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, and Lot or Piece of GROUND, ſituate on Northampton-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, in the ſaid borough of Eaſton: the lot contains 55 feet front, and 220 feet in length; there are valuable improvements on ſaid lot, conſiſting of an elegant ſtone houſe, a good frame houſe, ſtabling, and other buildings. It is conveniently ſituated for any public buſineſs, a tavern having for ſome time been kept therein; it being the eſtate of George Vogel, late of the ſaid borough, deceaſed. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

ABRAHAM BACHMAN, } Adminiſtrators.
FREDERICK GEWINNER, }

Eaſton, September 3, 1795.

N. B All perſons who have any demands agaid ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective debts. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, 4 years old paſt, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a blaze in his forehead, extending as low as his noſtrils. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get the Horſe again, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Horſe only.

WILLIAM PRICKET.

September 3, 1795.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt day of July laſt, a Brown COW, giving ſome milk, with a large ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on her tail and legs, and one or two ſpots on her back. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

FRANCIS BAIRD.

September 5, 1795. †

TO BE LET,

A GOOD three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with or without Furniture, in a healthy and pleaſant ſituation. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of MATTHEW NEILLEY, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcribers at *Rees Howell*'s Tavern, in the Great Valley, Treadiffren townſhip, and Cheſter county, on Thurſday the 24th of September, inſtant, to diſcharge their reſpective accounts, otherwiſe a ſpeedy recourſe will be had to law for the recovery of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to attend with their accounts properly authenticated.

JAMES NEILLEY, }
JOHN MAXWELL, } Adminiſtrators.

September 2, 1795. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the beginning of laſt October, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 24 years of age, near 6 feet high, of a tawney colour, much given to drink, playing on the fiddle, dancing and frolicking, and his diſpoſition is ſuch, that it is expected he will continue ſo to do; it is thought unneſſary to deſcribe his cloathing, being ſo long gone, it is ſuppoſed he has exchanged them with ſome of his aſſociates; he has a large ſcar on his head, a little above his forehead, alſo a large ſcar on one of his feet, at the root of the great toe. Said fellow has a brother, named Abel Gibbens, who has worked in and about Philadelphia for ſome years, who is a freeman. I intended to ſet ſaid ſlave free at a reaſonable period, and ſtill mean the ſame, in caſe he returns, or is brought to me. The above reward will be given to any perſon ſecuring ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

ANDREW LOWREY.

Auguſt 24, 1795.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county,

FORTY SIX acres of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, nine acres thereof woodland, and the remainder arable; ſaid land is bounded by the road leading from Neſhaminy creek to Richard Leedom's Inn, and is near 3 miles diſtant from Newtown. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given as ſoon as the purchaſer may deſire.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

Eighth Month 28, 1795. * 6w.

A ſtray HORSE.

WAS taken up, on the 23d of Auguſt laſt, by the ſubſcriber, reſiding in Abington townſhip, near the 12 mile ſtone, on the old York road, a light dapple brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 9 years old, near 15 hands high, ſhod all round, trots and canters, and appears as if he had been uſed in harneſs. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

GILES M'DOWELL.

Abington, Sept. 1, 1795.

WAS taken up, the 12th inſtant, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber's premiſes, a ſorrel MARE, with a white face, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, and take ker away, otherwiſe ſhe will be dealt with as the law directs.

HENRY C. BAKER.

Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, Auguſt 29, 1795. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, a Negro MAN, upwards of 40 years of age, goes by the name of BRAM, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, leans forward in his walk, loves ſpirits, and is fond of a violin, one of which he took with him; had on when he went away, a light coloured cloth ſhort coat, a ſtriped pattern under jacket, a fine ſhirt, and a tow linen do. two pair of trowſers, one pair of black and white ſtriped cotton, the other pair tow linen, a pair of black and white ſpeckled cotton ſtockings, and a pair of light coloured worſted do. coarſe leather ſhoes, and an old fine hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HUGH EDAMS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him away.

Auguſt 26, 1795. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a few days ago, a dark bay HORSE, about ten years old, blind of one eye. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away,

JOSEPH WOOLLEN.

Auguſt 29th, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 17th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, with a rope round her neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be expoſed to ſale agreeable to law.

¶ ELIAS YERKES.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the townſhip of Springfield, county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to ſay,

1ſt. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or ſuppoſed to lie, in the townſhip of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinſon and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Liſhman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, his heirs and aſſigns forever, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 50 acres, more or leſs.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county aforeſaid, on or near a lane called Gaſkill's lane, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a reſidue and remainder of a ſurvey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or leſs, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 1791; alſo a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and alſo a third Piece of Land, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, alſo conveyed to ſame Jacob Shinn, by the ſame deed in fee.

4th. All theſe Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or ſuppoſed to be, two in number, one of them ſituate on or near Gaſkill's lane, in Northampton, aforeſaid, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforeſaid, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late ſheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21ſt October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county, aforeſaid, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, one moiety whereof the ſaid Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the ſame Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Joſeph Mullin, late ſheriff of the county aforeſaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and laſtly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the ſouth branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforeſaid, formerly purchaſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the laſt will and teſtament of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, are deviſed unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandſon Caleb, the ſon of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided beween them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforeſaid, Commiſſioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforeſaid, and their appurtenances, ſo as aforeſaid deviſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or ſhares. And unleſs proper objections ſhall be ſtated to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the ſaid Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the Lands and Premiſes aforeſaid, purſuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, anno domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

§ JAMES KINSEY.

Three Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 19th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel MARE, with a blaze and ſnip, about 15 hands high, riſing 9 years old, had a ſcar on one of her buttocks, ſhod before, trots and paces. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures the thief that the owner may get the mare again ſhall receive the above reward, or four dollars for the mare only.

¶ JOHN EVANS.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, on the Ridge road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, 14 miles from the former, containing 85 acres of land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone houſe, 40 feet ſquare, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a ſtone out-houſe, 16 feet ſquare, together with a good ſtone barn, ſheds and ſtable, a valuable orchard, and ſeveral never failing ſprings of water. This tract is moſtly good limeſtone land, and there are two good quarries on the premiſes; about ten acres of ſaid land are well timbered, ſix acres are good meadow, and ten more may be made; this place has been heretofore occupied as a Tavern, known by the name of the Seven Stars. It is a good ſituation for this, or almoſt any other kind of public buſineſs. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, No. 33, Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

PETER MATHER.

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 22, 1795. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 16th inſtant, an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN JOHNSTON, a native of Ireland, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort red hair, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, old jacket without ſleeves, toilinet ſtripe, with the back part of country made linen, ſtriped alſo, with a remarkable piece up the middle, two ſhirts, one new tow linen, the other of flax, and old, two pair of tow linen trowſers, both coloured dark olive. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in the gaol of this county, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN MENOUGH, Junior.

New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county, Auguſt 17, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above ſervant is gone toward Carliſle, as he has relations in that place; he is ill provided for travelling, it is hoped the different ferries will be careful to examine ſuch, &c. ‖

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Polly Gideon, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JACOB GIDEON.

Northern-Liberties, Aug. 24, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain T. BIS BROWN, who pretended to be a Watch-maker, and was going to ſet up his buſineſs in Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 22d day of laſt month hired a bay gelding from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading aforeſaid, to travel to Philadelphia, and wanted ſaid horſe only for eight days at fartheſt, but has not ſince returned; he went from Philadelphia with ſaid horſe, and has practiſed more diſhoneſt tricks; the ſubſcriber offers the above reward to any perſon for taking up the ſaid T. Bis Brown, and horſe, ſo that the owner may recover his horſe, and ſaid Brown be brought to juſtice, or ten dollars for the horſe only. The horſe is betwee 5 and 6 years old, a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, and a little hipſhot on the left ſide; the ſaddle about half worn, new blue ſaddle cloth, bound with red binding, ſilver oval plates, with C. F. in a cypher engraved thereon, and ſilver ſtaples for holſters, and a new double rein bridle with plated bit and mounting, and alſo a port-manteau, ſomething worn and ript.

5. w. * CONRAD FESIG.

Reading, Auguſt 10th, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſtletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well encloſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malſeſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſtletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well ſet, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, ſpeaks in the Iriſh dialect, and can converſe in the Iriſh tongue, ſerved ſome time to the cork making buſineſs before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a ſhirt of white homeſpun linen, ticklenburg trowſers, a lead coloured veſt, round black hat, and a pair of heavy ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above Reward. Maſters of veſſels, and others, are requeſted to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,

No. 37, North Second-ſtreet.

Office for the Purchaſe and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia. The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, the following premiſes, ſituate in Bridgetown aforeſaid,

No. 1. A LOT of land, joining on Cohanſey-creek, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on the lower and three on the upper floors, a cellar under the ſame, and a piazza with a lodging-room on each ſide, a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water at the door; a good garden lot, good ſtable and hay-houſe; alſo a wharff, 40 feet front, at which is the depth of eight feet water; likewiſe a lumber-yard ſufficient to accommodate the ſame; alſo a houſe fit for merchandize, and ſtorehouſe ſuitable for holding grain or other articles, which now is, and has been a number of years, occupied as a ſtand for trade, and from its commodious ſituation on ſo excellent a navigation, may continue to be valuable for that purpoſe.

There is alſo on ſaid lot a good tenement, with two rooms on a floor, and a good garden joining on ſaid creek.

No. 2. A lot of Land joining the above, whereon are two dwelling houſes, ſtorehouſes, ſtables and other conveniences, with a wharff 30 feet front, and depth of water the ſame as above.

No. 3. A lot of Land oppoſite the aforeſaid premiſes, whereon are a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and other conveniences thereabouts.

No. 4. A lot of Woodland, which will accommodate the aforeſaid premiſes with firewood for a number of years.

Thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may be further ſatisfied of the advantageous ſituation and conveniences thereon, by viewing the ſame, and know the terms, by applying on the premiſes, to ENOCH BOON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3400.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. X.

THE object of the third article is connected with that of the ſecond. The ſurrender of the poſts naturally drew with it an arrangement with regard to inland trade and navigation.—Such an arrangement, convenient in ſeveral reſpects, appears to be in ſome reſpects neceſſary. To reſtrain the Indians on either ſide of the line from trading with the one party or the other, at diſcretion, beſides the queſtionableneſs of the right, could not be attempted without rendering them diſguſted and hoſtile. The truth of this ſeems to have influenced the conduct of Great-Britain and France, while the latter was in poſſeſſion of Canada. The 15th article of the treaty of peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713, allows free liberty to the Indians on each ſide to reſort for trade to Britiſh and French colonies. It is to be obſerved too, that the Indians not only inſiſt on a right of going to trade with whom they pleaſe, but of permitting whom they pleaſe to come to trade with them, and alſo to reſide among them for that purpoſe.—Thus the ſouthern and ſouth-weſtern Indians, within our limits, maintain a conſtant intercourſe with Spain, eſtabliſhed on the baſis of treaty; nor has their right to do it been hitherto conteſted by the United States. Indeed, on what clear principle of juſtice could this natural right to trade of a people, not ſubject to our ordinary juriſdiction, be diſputed? This claim on their part, gives a correſponding claim to neighbouring nations to trade with them. Spain would think the pretenſion to exclude her inadmiſſible; and Great-Britain would have thought the ſame, if ſhe had found it her intereſt to aſſert the right of intercourſe; views which would always be ſeconded by the Indians, from regard to their own intereſt and independence. It was a point, therefore, which it much concerned the preſervation of good underſtanding between the parties, and with the Indians, to regulate on ſome equitable plan; and the more liberal the plan, the more agreeable to a natural courſe of things, and to the free participation of mutual advantages, the more likely was it to promote and prolong that important benefit.

In the ſecond place, the expediency of ſome arrangement was indicated by the circumſtance of the boundary line between the parties running, for an extent of ſixteen hundred miles, through the middle of the ſame rivers, lakes and waters. It may be deemed impoſſible, from the varying courſe of winds and currents, for the ſhips of one party to keep themſelves conſtantly within their own limits, without paſſing or tranſgreſſing upon thoſe of the other. How, indeed, was the preciſe middle line of thoſe great lakes to be always known?

It appears evident, that to render the navigation of theſe waters uſeful to, and ſafe for, both parties, it was requiſite that they ſhould be common. Without this, frequent forfeitures, to enforce interdictions of intercourſe, might be incurred; and there would be conſtant danger of interference and controverſy. It is probable too, that when thoſe waters are better explored in their whole extent, it will be found that the beſt navigation of the lakes is ſometimes on the one ſide, ſometimes on the other, and that common convenience will, in this reſpect, alſo be promoted by community of right.

Again. It is almoſt always mutually beneficial for bordering territories to have free and friendly intercourſe with each other. This relates not only to the advantages of an interchange of commodities for the ſupply of mutual wants, and to thoſe of the reciprocal creation of induſtry, connected with that interchange, but alſo to thoſe of avoiding jealouſy colliſion, and conteſt, of preſerving friendſhip and harmony. Proximity of territory invites to trade; the bordering inhabitants, in ſpite of every prohibition, will endeavour to carry it on; if not allowed, illicit adventurers take place of the regular operations of legal commerce; individual intereſt leads to colluſions, to evade reſtraining regulations; habits of infracting the laws are produced; morals are perverted; ſecurities neceſſarily great, in proportion as they counteract the natural courſe of things, lay the foundation of diſcontents and quarrels. Perhaps it may be ſafely affirmed, that freedom of intercourſe, or violent hatred and enmity, are the alternative in every caſe of contiguity of territory.

The maxims of the United States have hitherto favoured a free intercourſe with all the world. They have conceived that they have nothing to fear from the unreſtrained competition of commercial enterpriſe, and have only deſired to be admitted to it on equal terms. Hence not only the communication by ſea has been open, with the adjacent territories on our continent, as well as with the more diſtant quarters of the globe, but two ports have been erected on Lake Champlain, for the convenience of interior commerce with Canada; and there is no reſtriction upon any nation to come, by the Miſſiſippi, to the only port which has been eſtabliſhed for that ſide of the Union. Theſe arrangements have excited neither blame nor criticiſm.

Our envoy, therefore, in agreeing to a liberal plan of intercourſe with the Britiſh territories in our neighbourhood, has conformed to the general ſpirit of our country, and to the general policy of our laws. Great-Britain, in acceding to ſuch a plan, departed from her ſyſtem of colonial monopoly, a departure which ought to be one recommendation of the plan to us; for every relaxation of that ſyſtem paves the way for other and further relaxations. It might have been expected, alſo, that a ſpirit of jealouſy might have proved an obſtacle on the part of Great-Britain, ſince, eſpecially if we conſider the compoſition of thoſe who inhabit and are likely to inhabit Canada, it is morally certain that there muſt be, as the reſult of a free intercourſe, a far greater momentum of influence of the United States upon Canada, than of Canada upon the United States. It would not have been ſurpriſing, if this jealouſy had ſought to keep us at a diſtance, and had counteracted the wiſer policy of limiting our deſires, by giving us poſſeſſion of what alone is to us truly deſirable, the advantages of commerce, rather than of ſuffering our wiſhes to be ſtimulated and extended by privation and reſtraint.

New ideas ſeem of late to have made their way among us. The extremes of commercial jealouſy are inculcated. Regulation, reſtriction, excluſion, are now with many the favorite topics. Inſtead of feeling pleaſure, that new avenues of trade are opened, a thouſand dangers and miſchiefs are pourtrayed when the occaſion occurs. Free trade with all the world ſeems to have dwindled into trade with France, and her dominions. The love-ſick partizans of that country appear to regard her as the epitome of univerſe, and to have adopted for their motto,—"All for love, and the world well loſt."

Theſe new propenſities towards commercial jealouſy have been remarkably exemplified with reſpect to the article immediately under conſideration.——Truly eſtimated, it is a valuable ingredient in the treaty; and yet there is, perhaps, no part of it which has been more ſeverely reprobated.—It will be eaſy to ſhew that it has been extremely miſrepreſented, and that what have been deemed very exceptionable features do not exiſt at all.

We will firſt examine what the article really does contain; and afterwards, what are the comparative advantages likely to reſult to the two countries.

The main ſtipulation is, that "it ſhall be at all times free to his majeſty's ſubjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the boundary line, freely to paſs and repaſs, *by land and inland navigation*, into the reſpective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudſon's bay company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other."

The ſubject matter of this ſtipulation is plainly *inland trade and commerce*, to be carried on *by land paſſage, and inland navigation*. This appears, 1ſt, from the terms of the article. The ſubjects and citizens of the two parties, and alſo the Indians dwelling on each ſide the boundary line, are freely to paſs and repaſs. In what manner? by land and inland navigation; to what places? into the reſpective territories and countries of the two parties on the cotinent of America (the country of the Hudſon's Bay company only excepted.) They were alſo to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. This right to navigate lakes, rivers, and waters, muſt be underſtood with reference to inland navigation; becauſe this gives a ſenſe conformable with the antecedent clauſe, with which it is immediately connected, as part of a ſentence; becauſe the right to paſs and repaſs, being expreſsly reſtricted to land and inland navigation, it would not be natural to extend it by implication, on the ſtrength of an ambiguous term, to paſſage by ſea, or by any thing more than inland navigation; becauſe the lakes and rivers have direct reference to inland navigation, ſhewing that to be the object in view, and the word "waters," from the order in which it ſtands, will, moſt conſiſtently with propriety of compoſition, be underſtood as ſomething leſs than lakes and rivers, as ponds, canals, and thoſe amphibious waters, to which it is ſcarcely poſſible to give a name; and becauſe the waters mentioned are "waters thereof," that is, waters of the territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America; a deſcription which cannot very aptly be applied to the ſea, or be ſuppoſed to include navigation by ſea to the United States, or from them to the Britiſh territories. It is true that nations, for various purpoſes, claim and exerciſe juriſdiction over the ſeas, immediately adjacent to their coaſts; yet this is ſubject to the common right of nations, to the innocent uſe of thoſe ſeas for navigation; and it is not *prima facie* preſumable, that two nations, ſpeaking of the waters of each other, would mean to give this appropriate denomination to waters, in which both claimed ſome common right. The uſual deſcription of ſuch waters in treaties is, "the ſeas near the countries, &c." But were it otherwiſe, ſtill the navigation from the open ſea into thoſe waters, could not be within the permiſſion to navigate thoſe waters, and might be prohibited.

The above conſtruction is confirmed by the general complection of the treaty. It is the manifeſt province of the eighteen articles, which ſucceed the firſt ten, to regulate external commerce and navigation. The regulations they contain are introduced thus, by the 11th article: "It is agreed between his Majeſty and the United States of America, that there ſhall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce, between their reſpective people, in the manner, under the limitations, and on the condition ſpecified in the following articles." Then follow articles, which provide fully and diſtinctly for trade and navigation between the United States and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies; between the Aſiatic dominions of Great Britain and the United States; and laſtly, between the European dominions of Great-Britain and the United States. The eighteen articles properly conſtitute the treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries. Their general ſcope, and ſome ſpecial proviſions which they contain, prove that the object of the third article is local and partial, that it contemplates, excluſively, an interior commerce by land and inland navigation, (except as the Miſſiſippi) and particularly that it does not reach at all our Atlantic ports. An inſtance of one of the ſpecial proviſions alluded to will be cited in the further examination of this article.

In oppoſition to this conſtruction, much ſtreſs is laid upon the proviſions which immediately ſucceed the clauſes that have been quoted. —— They are in theſe words: "But it is underſtood that this article does not extend to the admiſſion of veſſels of the United States into the ſea ports, harbours, bays or creeks of his Majeſty's ſaid territories, nor into ſuch parts of the rivers in his ſaid territories, as are between the mouth thereof, and the higheſt port of entry from the ſea, except in ſmall veſſels trading bona fide between Montreal and Quebec; nor to the admiſſion of Britiſh veſſels from the ſea, into the rivers of the United States, beyond the higheſt ports of entry for foreign veſſels from the ſea!"

The laſt, it is ſaid, contains an implication, that under this article, Britiſh veſſels have a right to come to our higheſt ports of entry for foreign veſſels from the ſea, while we are excluded from the ſea ports of the Britiſh territories on this continent.

But this is altogether an erroneous inference. The clauſes laſt cited are inſerted for greater caution, to guard expreſſively againſt any conſtruction of the article, by implications more or leſs remote; contrary to the actual regulations of the parties, with regard to external commerce and navigation. Great Britain does not now permit a trade by ſea to Nova Scotia and Canada. She therefore declares that the article ſhall not be deemed to contravene this regulation. The United States now permit foreign veſſels to come to certain ports of entry from the ſea, but exclude them from other more interior ports of entry, to which our own veſſels may come.* It is therefore declared on their part, that the article ſhall not be conſtrued to contravene this regulation. This was more proper, as the right of inland navigation might have given ſome colour to the claim of going from an outer to an inner port of entry. But this negative of an implication, which might have found ſome color in the principal proviſion, can never be conſtrued into an affirmative grant of a very important privilege, foreign to that principal proviſion.

The main object of the article, it has been ſeen, is trade by land, and inland navigation. Trade and navigation by ſea, with our ſea ports, is an entirely different thing. To infer a poſitive grant of this privilege, from a clauſe which ſays, that the right of inland navigation ſhall not be conſtrued to permit veſſels coming from the ſea to go from the ports of entry, to which our laws now reſtrict them, to more interior ports, would be contrary to reaſon, and to every rule of ſound conſtruction. Such a privilege could never be permitted to be founded upon any thing leſs than a poſitive and explicit grant. It could never be ſupported by an implication drawn from an article relative to a local and partial object; much leſs by an implication drawn from the negative of another implication. The pretenſion, that all our ports were laid open to Great Britain by a covert and ſide wind proviſion, and this without reciprocity, without a right of acceſs to a ſingle ſea port of the other party in any part of the world, would be too monſtrous to be tolerated for an inſtant. The principles of equity between nations, and the eſtabliſhed rules of interpretation would unite to condemn ſo great an inequality, if any other ſenſe could poſſibly be found for the terms from which it might be pretended to be deduced. It would be in the preſent caſe more inadmiſſible, becauſe the object is embraced

* An example of this is found in the ſtate of New-York. Foreign veſſels can only enter and unlade at the city of New-York; veſſels of the United States may enter at the city of Hudſon, and unlade there and at Albany.

and regulated by other parts of the treaty or terms of reciprocity.

The different modes of expreſſion, in the clauſe laſt cited, when ſpeaking of the Britiſh territories, and when ſpeaking of the United States, has furniſhed an argument for the interference which has been ſtated. But this difference is accounted for, by the difference in the actual regulation of the parties, as deſcribed above. The object was on each ſide to *ouſt* an implication interfering with thoſe regulations. The expreſſions to effect it, were commenſurate with the ſtate of the fact on each ſide; and conſequently do not warrant any collateral or ſpecial interference.

The only poſitive effect of theſe clauſes is to eſtabliſh, that navigation from Montreal to Quebec ſhall be carried on, in what are called "ſmall veſſels, trading bona fide between Montreal and Quebec." In determining their ſenſe, it merits ſome obſervation, that they do not profeſs to *except from* the operation of the general proviſions of the article, the *ſea ports*, &c. of the Britiſh territories; but declare, that it is underſtood that thoſe proviſions *do not extend to* them.—This is more a declaration that the antecedent proviſions were not ſo broad, as to comprehend the caſes, than an exception of the caſes from the operation of thoſe proviſions.

Thoſe who are not familiar with laws and treaties, may feel ſome difficulty about the poſition, that particular clauſes are introduced, only for great caution, without producing any new effect; but thoſe who are familiar with ſuch ſubjects, know, that there is ſcarcely a law or a treaty, which does not offer examples of the uſe of ſimilar clauſes; and it not unfrequently happens, that a clear meaning of the principal proviſion is rendered obſcure by the exceſs of explanatory precaution.

The next clauſe of this article is an exception to the general deſign of it, confirming the conſtruction I have given.

"The river Miſſiſippi ſhall, *however*, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its eaſtern ſide, to which ſoever of the parties belonging, may freely be reſorted to and uſed by both parties, in as ample a manner, as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majeſty in Great-Britain."

If the general proviſion gives acceſs to all our ports, which muſt be the doctrine, if it gives acceſs to our Atlantic ports, then it would equally have this effect with regard to the Miſſiſippi. But this clauſe clearly implies the contrary, not only by introducing a ſpecial proviſion for the ports of the Miſſiſippi, but by introducing it expreſly as a further or additional agreement: The words are, "*it is further agreed*," &c. and theſe ports are to be enjoyed by each party *in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majeſty in Great-Britain.* This reference to our Atlantic ports, coupling them with the ports of Great-Britain, ſhews that the Miſſiſippi ports are to be regulated by a rule or ſtandard different from the ports for that inland navigation, which is the general object of the articles; elſe, why that ſpecial reference?—why not have ſtopped at the words "*uſed by both parties?*" If it be ſaid, that the reference to our Atlantic ports implies, that they are within the purview of the article, let it be obſerved, that the ſame argument, would prove that the ports of Great-Britain are alſo within its purview, which is plainly erroneous, for the main proviſions are expreſly confined to the territories of the parties on this continent. The concluſion is, that the reference is to a ſtandard, out of the article, and depending on other parts of the treaty.

It may be uſeful to obſerve here, that the Miſſiſippi ports, being to be uſed only in as ample, and not in a more ample manner, than our Atlantic ports and the ports of Great-Britain, will be liable at all times to all the regulations, privileges and reſtrictions of the ports with which they are aſſorted.

The next clauſe is a ſtill further refutation of the conſtruction which I oppoſe. "All goods and merchandize, *whoſe importation into his Majeſty's territories in America ſhall not be entirely prohibited*, may freely, for the purpoſes of commerce, be carried into the ſame *in the manner aforeſaid*, by the citizens of the United States; and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to *no higher or other duties, than would be payable by his Majeſty's ſubjects, on the importation of the ſame from Europe, into the ſaid territories:* And in like manner, all goods and merchandize, *whoſe importation into the United States ſhall not be wholly prohibited*, may freely, *for the purpoſes of commerce*, be carried into the ſame *in the manner aforeſaid, ſubject to no higher or other duties* than would *be payable by the citizens of the United States*, on the importation of the ſame in *American veſſels into the Atlantic ports of the ſaid States:* And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the ſaid territories reſpectively, may, *in like manner*, be carried out of the ſame, by the two parties reſpectively, paying duty as aforeſaid."

The words, "*in the manner aforeſaid*," occur twice in theſe clauſes, and their equivalent, "*in like manner*" once. What is the meaning of this ſo often repeated phraſe? It cannot be preſumed, that it would have been inſerted ſo frequently without having to perform ſome office of conſequence. I anſwer, that it is evidently the ſubſtitute for theſe other words of the main proviſion, "*by land and inland navigation.*" That is "*the manner aforeſaid.*" This is the channel, thro' which goods and merchandizes paſſing would be ſubject to no other or higher duties than would be payable in the Britiſh territories by Britiſh ſubjects, if imported from Europe, in the territories of the United States; by citizens of the United States, if brought by American veſſels into our Atlantic ports. No other reaſonable uſe can be found for the terms. If they are denied this ſenſe, they had much better been omitted, as being not only uſeleſs, but as giving cauſe to ſuppoſe a reſtriction of what, it is pretended, was deſigned to be general—a right of importing in every way, and into all parts of the United States, goods and merchandizes, if not entirely prohibited, on the ſame duties as are payable by our own citizens, when brought in our own veſſels.

Theſe words, "whoſe importation into the United States ſhall not be *entirely* prohibited?" is a further key to the true ſenſe of the article.—They are equivalent to theſe other words, "whoſe importation *into all parts* of the United States ſhall not be prohibited." The deſign of this clauſe is to prevent importation, through the particular channels contemplated by the article, being obſtructed by a partial or by any other than a general prohibition. As long as certain goods may be introduced into the United States through the Atlantic ports, they may alſo be brought into them, through the channels deſignated by this article, that is, by land and inland navigation. The making a prohibition in the given caſe to depend on a general prohibition is concluſive to prove, that the article contemplates only particular channels. On any other ſuppoſition the clauſe is nonſenſe. The true reading then of this part of the article muſt be as follows:

"Goods and merchandize, whoſe importation *into all parts* of the United States ſhall not be prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of commerce, be carried into the ſame *in manner aforeſaid*, that is by *land and inland navigation*, from the territories of his Majeſty on the continent of America.

There are ſtill other expreſſions in the article, which are likewiſe an index to its meaning—They are theſe, "*would be payable* by the citizens of the United States on the *importation of the ſame in American veſſels into the Atlantic ports of the ſaid States.*" This reference to a rate of duties, which would be payable on importation into the Atlantic ports, as a rule or guide for the rate of duties which is to prevail in the caſe meant to be comprehended in the article, is full evidence that importation in the Atlantic ports is not included in that caſe. The mention of importation in American veſſels confirms this concluſion, as it ſhews that the article itſelf contemplates that the diſcrimination made by our exiſting laws may continue.

But the matter is put out of all doubt by thoſe parts of the 15th article, which reſerve to the Britiſh government the right of impoſing ſuch duty as may be adequate to *countervail the difference* of duty *now payable* on the importation of European and Aſiatic goods, when imported into the United States in Britiſh and in American veſſels. And which ſtipulate that "the United States will

[*For Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Auguſt 4.

IN conſequence of a council of war held in Spaniſh Town, on Sunday, Martial Law was proclaimed in the three towns yeſterday. In this, the four troops of Kingſton Horſe, commanded by Col. Vick, were muſtered at an early hour in the morning, the 1ſt ordered on guard at Watſon's, and the others required to be ready at a moment's warning. The Regiment of foot muſtered in the evening, when the articles of war being read, the Grenadiers were drafted off for Guard.

Auguſt 5.

Yeſterday morning General Earl Balcarras, with an eſcort of Light Dragoons, and attended by his ſuite, left Spaniſh Town, and proceeded on a tour to the north ſide of the iſland.

Colonel Standford, with two troops of Dragoons for Trelawny, left Spaniſh Town on the route to that place the preceding day.

The 62d regiment was under orders to embark laſt night.

NORFOLK, September 5.

On Monday arrived the ſloop Polly, Capt. Eaſton, 29 days from Kingſton. By this veſſel we learn that the Moroons had become extremely troubleſome, ever ſince the fire at Montego Bay; that the Governor had been under the neceſſity of calling out the Militia of Kingſton to go againſt them, with a determination of extirpating them from the mountains; their force was upwards of 500, and it was ſuppoſed were aſſiſted by ſome whites; the troops from England, about 3000, deſtined for St. Domingo, had by miſtake arrived at Kingſton, but had ſet off for St. Domingo, but on the news of the inſurrection a veſſel was diſpatched to recall them, and they were overtaken off the eaſt end, and ordered for Montego Bay.

Yeſterday arrived in Hampton road, the ſhip Sally, Capt. Clarke, in 9 weeks from Rotterdam. In lat. 36. long. 66. ſpoke the ſhip Apollo, Capt. J. M'Gurdy, from Baltimore, bound to Port Cavellon, all well. At the mouth of the channel ſpoke the brig St. John, Capt. Ward, from Boſton, who, with twelve other American veſſels, had been captured by lord Bridport's ſquadron on their paſſage from different ports of this continent to France, with proviſions. Capt. Clarke, in the channel, ſaw four diſmaſted ſhips of the line, (three of which were the prizes) in company with a frigate, going into port; he afterwards ſaw the Engliſh fleet.

Capt. Clarke informs that parties in Holland run very high; the people in the towns are divided into clubs, the Moderates and the Jacobins; the Moderates are headed by the French. The Dutch party expected that at the late revolution the French would have obtained them their freedom without a recompence for their ſervices, but they have been greatly diſappointed; the French have exacted very heavy contributions towards the expences of the war; they have tranſported almoſt all their cannon into France and a vaſt quantity of other valuable articles, beſides immenſe ſums of money.

We received papers as late as the 26th of June, which contain ſeveral Proclamations from the municipality, tending to reſtore tranquility among the people.

Capt. Clarke informs that the firſt American veſſel that ever navigated the Scheldt was a ſchooner which ſailed from Bourdeaux with a cargo of wine, and arrived at Antwerp the beginning of June, where the American flag was never before diſplayed. An addreſs was preſented to the Capt. by the municipality of Antwerp, congratulating the Americans on the novelty of the ſcene.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

AT the Supreme Judicial Courts now in ſeſſion in Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, Aug. 1795, the Grand Jury returned a bill againſt a Truckman, for extreme cruelty to his horſe; as it is a novelty, the public may be amuſed by reading it.

"The Jurors for the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, on their oath, preſent, that G. J. of ſaid Boſton, Truckman, at Boſton aforeſaid, on the 24th day of Auguſt inſt. being a man of cruel and inhuman diſpoſition, and not minding and regarding the due and proper uſe of the animals, which the great Creator of the Univerſe has placed under the dominion of man, for the comfort and ſupport of the human race, but indulging a cruel diſpoſition of heart, and wiſhing in order to gratify the unlawful rage and cruel inclination of his depraved mind, at Boſton aforeſaid, in the county aforeſaid, on the day laſt above-mentioned, with force and arms, unneceſſarily, wantonly, and without any ſufficient reaſon, or provocation, did cruelly, inhumanly, outrageouſly, and exceſſively, beat, bruiſe, mangle, and torture a certain horſe, of him, the ſaid G. J. then in uſe and labour, in the truck of him the ſaid G. J. by means of which unneceſſary, wanton and cruel beating, bruiſing, and torturing of the ſame horſe, the ſaid horſe then and there inſtantly died. By which ſame exceſſive cruelty of him the ſaid G. J. an evil example was ſet before others, who will offend in like manner, and before the riſing generation of the ſame Commonwealth, and the feelings of the good citizens thereof were hurt and injured; all which is againſt the peace of the ſaid Commonwealth and the dignity of the ſame."

On this charge, the party accuſed, was brought into Court, and laid under bonds for his appearance to take his trial at the next term, and for his good behaviour in the mean time.

September 7.

From Liverpool.

[An arrival at Portſmouth (N. H.) brings London papers to the 9th of July. From the maſs of intelligence, brought by this communication, we have ſelected the following paragraphs.]

The Ottoman Porte has acknowledged the French Republic, and has received Citizen Verniac in quality of an ambaſſador from it. On this occaſion, the latter preſented a ſuperb watch, of the value of 6,000 piaſtres, which formerly belonged to the unfortunate queen of France.

An armiſtice, is on the point of being concluded between the French armies and the combined powers, on the Rhine. It is even ſaid that negociations are on the tapis, which import that France will reſtore Belgium to the houſe of Auſtria, with the exception of Weſt Flanders, and the ports of Oſtend and Nieuport, which will be ceded to France as an indemnification of the expences of the war.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

The brig Thetis, Capt. Felt, 61 days from London, with ſeveral American Captains and other gentlemen paſſengers, is arrived at Boſton. By them we learn, that the Britiſh ſhips of war are daily ſending in neutral veſſels, let them be bound to or from where they may, or whatever are their cargoes. Among them are a great number of Americans.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That ſince their report of the 6th inſt. 13 perſons have died of the preſent epidemic.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Thurſday Evening, Sept. 10.

An official report reſpecting the billious fever in Norfolk, Virginia, repreſents it like the fever of this city. It is not an imported diſeaſe—it is very ſlightly contagious—and prevails moſt in low dirty parts of the town. The ſame diſeaſe prevails in other parts of our country, and in ſome villages. It is the diſeaſe of the climate and ſeaſon, and is not to be avoided by retiring to the country. On the contrary, many parts of the country are more ſickly than the town. The means of avoiding the fever are, temperance in labour, in eating and drinking. Generous living is good—all exceſs is dangerous.

At a Meeting held by a Number of reſpectable Inhabitants of the County of Bucks, at the Houſe of Jacob Friſe, in Richland Townſhip, the 5th Day of September 1795; SAMUEL FOULKE, Eſq; was choſen Chairman, and ISRAEL LANCASTER Secretary:

IT was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Freemen of the County of Bucks be requeſted to meet at the uſual Place for chooſing Townſhip Officers in their reſpective Townſhips, on the 19th Inſtant, to elect two Perſons to repreſent each Townſhip at a General County Meeting to be held at the Houſe of William Chapman, Eſq; in Buckingham Townſhip, on the 26th Inſtant, for the Purpoſe of chooſing five Perſons, to meet the like Number from each of the Counties of Montgomery and Cheſter, at the propoſed Conference to be held at the Houſe of Joſeph Tyſon, Eſq; in Worceſter Townſhip, Montgomery County aforeſaid, on the 3d of October next, to confer and agree on a ſuitable Perſon to run at the next Election as Senator to repreſent the Diſtrict.

Philadelphia, September 16.

A letter from Boſton of the 7th inſt. has the following paſſage—"By a veſſel arrived here from England, we learn that Peace is going on briſkly in Europe."

On Thurſday the 27th day of Auguſt laſt, a moſt cruel and inhuman murder was committed at upper Smithfield, in the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by one Stephen Munro, upon the body of his father in law, Elias Cortright. The minute circumſtances of this barbarous act are too numerous to detail. At a Coroner's, Inqueſt, taken before S. C. Seely, Eſq; one of the magiſtrates of the ſaid county, the Jury unanimouſly returned a verdict of wilful murder, and every neceſſary ſtep is taken to bring the culprit to juſtice.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingſton, dated Auguſt 5th, 1795, to a merchant in this city: per the Schooner Good Intent.

"The Moroons at Trelawny have of late been a little turbulent; however, Lord Balcarras the lieutenant Governor, ſet out yeſterday for that place, and will have with him about 2000 effective men, ſo that I think this buſineſs will ſoon be at an end, and the rebels will pay for their folly with their heads."

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, (Jamaica) dated 5th Auguſt, 1795.

"We are ſorry to inform you, that in conſequence of ſome miſunderſtanding having taken place between the Government of this Iſland, and the Maroons (a ſet of free Negroes, who have ſeveral ſettlements in the Iſland) martial law has been proclaimed theſe three days, which will, of courſe, put a temporary ſtop to buſineſs; but we are in hopes, that as the Commander in Chief is adopting the moſt active meaſures, it will be of no great continuance."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated on the 22d of Auguſt, 1795.

"A contagious diſtemper, of the moſt fatal kind, rages throughout this place, and its inhabitants are ſwept off hourly. Nine were this day buried—ſeven yeſterday, and as many the day preceding—the diſeaſe ſpreads wider and wider—I know not how ſoon I may be attacked. A Mr. O'Hara, that lodged in the houſe with me, was a few days ago ſeized with it; to prevent boarders from moving, he was ſhifted to a lodging in the ſuburbs, and immediately died. Four coffins have juſt gone by—God relieve this woeful place; we converſe with a friend in the morning, and attend his funeral at eve: This I experienced twice in a week. Every perſon ſeems panic ſtruck, ſome are removing. Vomiting a black ſtuff is ſaid to be a decided ſymptom, and the Doctor gives them over. One of the faculty has this day viſited ſeventy-five patients, many of whom are in imminent danger."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information, dated New-York, 11th Sept.

"I wrote to you the beginning of this week, and am ſorry I cannot give as favourable an account of this city now as I did then. Within theſe few days the fever has again increaſed, and the city is very ſickly, notwithſtanding all that may be ſaid and publiſhed to the contrary. It is not confined to any particular quarter. Every day proves the oppoſite to this. It has, within two or three days, made its appearance in a ſtreet leading from the ſhip yards, to the Jews' burying ground. The number of deaths, however, is inconſiderable, when we take into conſideration the number of inhabitants. God only knows how this month may turn out, ſhould it be warm and dry—as experience has proved that cool weather checks it. By the report of the health committeee of this morning, 13 have died ſince the 6th inſt. but as they have not given the number of ſick (which they have always done in their former reports) I fear it is conſiderable—and this is the general opinion. It ſoon determines the fate of the patient, and though not call'd the *yellow fever* or *malignant fever*, I would as ſoon have either of them as it.

"Perhaps it would not be improper to caution you reſpecting the contents of this letter, as many have been unjuſtly cenſured.—Mr. Will is one, who has been obliged, in vindication of his character, to publiſh the letters which he wrote to his brother, as a report was in circulation, that they were the principal cauſe of the exaggerated accounts in Philadelphia. They, however, prove the contrary—being more favourable than the true ſtate of the city would have warranted.

"For my part, I wiſh I could ſay with our newſpaper writers, that "the city never was known ſo healthy at this ſeaſon of the year;" but my knowledge of the contrary obliges me in conſcience to contradict their aſſertion."

Extract of a letter from New-York, written on Saturday.

"The diſorder here has increaſed during the laſt four days—I however hope, that the preſent change in the weather will prevent its further increaſe."

Authentic intelligence was received on Friday laſt from Pittſburgh, that on the 3d of Auguſt a Treaty was concluded by General Wayne with all the Weſtern Indians.

Friday afternoon arrived the brig Maria, Capt. Byrne, in 52 days from Bourdeaux. An embargo was momently expected to be laid, in conſequence of American veſſels leaving that port with proviſions for other markets.—American produce of every kind was from 10 to 50 per cent. lower than the original coſt—for flour and rice no purchaſers—Aſſignats 800 for a Louis d'or.

By the Maria, we have received Paris Papers to the 9th, and Bourdeaux of the 14th of July: From which the following extracts are taken; others ſhall be given in our next.

Fermont, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, interrupted the ordinary diſcuſſions of the Convention, on the 8th of July, to communicate diſpatches which they had juſt received from the Eaſt; ſtating that the Engliſh had debarked on their coaſt from nine to ten thouſand men, women and children. The place of landing was not named—they were chiefly emigrants, and many of them prieſts. The Engliſh Admiral had ſummoned the Commandant of Beliſle, in the name of Louis 17th. He anſwered like a Republican, "That he had got powder and cannons, and that he ſhould never obey the orders of a King!"—The Engliſh, by cruel treatment, had forced ſome of our marine priſoners on board their veſſels; but, at the ſight of their country, they quitted the Engliſh, to embrace their brethren. Beliſle is proviſioned, and meaſures taken to receive the Engliſh, if they attempt a new enterprize.

After this, Doulcet read a letter from the General in Chief of the Army, on the ſide of Cherbourg, dated Alencon, July 5.

"At the moment (ſaid the General) in which the emigrants re-entered France, we continue to beat the Chouans on all ſides. In the department of Mayence and Loire, a numerous aſſembly of them has been defeated, and their chief killed. In many other cantons, the Republicans triumph: ſome of the communes, indeed, wiſh to ſubmit, but others deſire to march with the Republicans to exterminate the rebels. The column of the army of the North, is advanced conſiderably into Britanny."—Applauded.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Rachel Gardner, late of the townſhip of Honeybrook, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October, on the premiſes, A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres; the land is good for all ſorts of grain, there is about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, alſo a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit, the whole is well watered by ſundry good ſprings, and a branch of the Brandywine runs through the ſame; there are erected on ſaid premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, with two rooms on a flour, a large log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring near ſaid dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn with a cellar under it for cattle, ſaid plantation lies contiguous to ſeveral good merchant mills and places of worſhip; there are ſeveral iron-works within a few miles of it, which affords a good market for timber, of which article the plantation much abounds. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſame, the payment will be made eaſy for to ſuit the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given, by

DAVID HUNTER, acting Executor.

Sept. 9, 1795. *

CAME to place of the ſubſcriber, near the turnpike road, 9 miles from Philadelphia, a light Bay HORSE, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded I. S. on his ſhoulder and flank. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MATTHIAS CLINE.

Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 5. 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of *Jacob Peterman*, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 14th of May, a ſtray brindle COW. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges and take her away. §

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Ditchers, that underſtand banking, for which they ſhall receive their money every week. Enquire of *William Ogden*, Inkeeper, at the New-Market, Philadelphia, or *William Hugg*, at Glouceſter Ferry. †

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *Samuel Aſh*, in the town of Darby, Delaware county (late Cheſter county) on *Wedneſday*, the 30th inſtant, September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided ſixth Part of a Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in ſaid town of Darby, bounded by Cheſter and Springfield road, and lands of Johua Puſey: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Mitchell, in right of his wife, and to be ſold during his natural life, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 8, 1795.

BY virtue of two writs of alias levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *John Hawn*, in the townſhip of Londonderry, on *Friday*, the 2d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three Tracts or Pieces of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Londonderry, and contiguous to each other, viz. No. 1. containing 67 acres and 146 perces; No. 2, containing 33 and a half acres; No. 3, containing 53 and a half acres and 26 perches, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands late of William Allen, Henry Crayton, Lettice Aubrey's manor, Hugh Luckey, Robert Brown, Robert Caldwell, John M'Grew, and others: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Samuel Croſs, and Lettice, his wife, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 8, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *George Chandlor*, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, on *Saturday*, the 3d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. Two undivided tenth Parts of a Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 350 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of Joſeph Pennock, William John, James Vernon, and others; alſo two undivided tenth Parts of one other Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 190 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Philip Ward, James Connor, Robert Chalfant, and others: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Abner Pyle, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Bailey, adminiſtrator, &c. and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 8, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 7th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, calls himſelf AUTHUR O'NEIL, is ſtout and well built, about 16 years old, and 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort black hair lately cut ſquare behind, has a ſcar on the ſide of his face near his eye, and has a heavy clumſy walk; had on an old high-crown'd wool hat, blue jacket, black home-made linſey under jacket, dyed tow trowſers, with a hole in the legs, old ſhoes with ſtrings, and a leather apron tanned with allum. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, and gives me information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me, living in Kennet townſhip, near Kennet Square, Cheſter county. *

Sept. 9, 1795. WILLIAM MANSELL.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about three miles from the town of Salem, on the 13th inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named JOHN TEST, about 14 years of age, ſlim made and tall, with black hair; had on, and took with him, two hats, part worn, and a thick coat, with ſundry other cloaths. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy in any goal of this ſtate. or in the goal of Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSIAH MILLER,

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned, at their peril, from taking off or harbouring ſaid boy.

September 14th 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of Rebecca Sandham, on the Hartford road, two miles from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, on the firſt day of June laſt, a dark brown COW, with a white belly and tail, and pied on her thighs. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

REBECCA SANDHAM.

Sept. 9th, 1795. *

PARIS, July 3.

The Ambaſſadors of the Batavian Republic gave, on Monday laſt, a fraternal entertainment to the Batavian and a number of French patriots. This fete had for its object, the celebration of the alliance which had been concluded between the two nations. There were given for toaſts "The two Republics, and their Repreſentatives." Nor was Mr. Pitt forgotten; for the following was drank, "*The deſtruction of the Britiſh Miniſter, the peſt and opprobrium of the human race!*"

ZURICH, June 13.

We find ourſelves in a critical ſituation; four communities of the lake of Zurich have revolted againſt the authorities, and demand another conſtitution; they will chuſe their magiſtrates themſelves; in one word, they will be free; they will aſſaſſinations, ruin, flames and crimes, and commit horrors with impunity.—At the commencement of this year, the magiſtrate had exiled three of the principal chiefs of the revolt; but the ſeeds of inſurrection were ſewn and they were ſucceeded by others. Theſe laſt travelled the country, and excited the peaceable inhabitants to enrol themſelves in their band. We fear an attack upon the city. Five thouſand bourgers guard the city, and 5000 well intentioned peaſants are deſtined to march againſt the mutineers. 50,000 citizens of Bern are ready to act upon ſignal. To-morrow, the affair will be preſented to the Communes, and we ſhall ſee what reſolution will be taken.

The ſeditious have committed to writing their complaints and their demands, under the direction of their chiefs, in 60 articles.

GENOA, June 20.

They write us from Savona, that the Auſtrians are entered upon our territory. We heard, indeed, in this city, during the night, the fire of the advanced poſts on the mountains, and that of the camps of the two armies. Informed of this circumſtance, our government has ſent 250 men to relieve the citadel of Savona, and they mean to ſend others. In the mean time, the French remain tranquil in their entrenchments, and hold themſelves actually on the defenſive. The general quarters of the French army is near Final. It is there where General Kellerman hopes to eſtabliſh himſelf proviſionally.

We hear nothing ſaid of the French fleet; that of the Engliſh is actually at the height of the Iſles Balceres.

Within theſe few days, M. Villars, the French miniſter to our Republic, has cauſed two Frenchmen to be arreſted, who were going to the Levant in quality of conſuls. It is believed the cauſe of their arreſt, was their having ſpoken too openly in favour of the mountain party.

The laſt week, a ſmall French corſair, has taken into Capree, five Corſican veſſels, and two Neapolitans, met with near our coaſt.

The mountain party have circulated writings injurious to the National Repreſentation, with the intention of diſorganizing the armies. The deputies and the general have publiſhed proclamations to deſtroy the effect of this manoeuvre.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

The courier which arrived here yeſterday, brought the following.—On the 10th of this month, General Pichegru made a general movement of the greateſt part of the forces under his command, to the number, as it is calculated, of about 100,000 men; they were divided into ſix columns, and marched on the right and left of Mayence. A 7th corps was to attack, at the ſame time, the retrenched camp of the enemy on Hartemberg before the place. At the moment, however, that they thought of paſſing the Rhine, the Republican troops ſuddenly received counter orders. Since this time all has remained in the ſame ſtate, on the left of the Rhine.

PARIS, July 8.

The movements which had taken place in the environs of Zurich, we hear, are appeaſed. An order of the magaſtrate, accompanied with a menace to ſend a formidable force amongſt them, has ſettled the diſturbance for the preſent.

The corps of the ci-devant Prince of Conde will be no longer in the pay of the Emperor; the Engliſh miniſter takes them into pay; he has engaged to furniſh them 35,000 guineas per month. The Court of St. James's has authoriſed him to increaſe his army to 100,000 men, of which it will pay the maintenance.

It appears that the two courts of Sweden and Denmark wiſh to bind cloſer the bonds which unite them. On the 17th ult. the king of Sweden was at Copenhagen, and dined with the regent (the king excuſed himſelf on account of the late dreadful fire) on board the Admiral's ſhip, in the road of Copenhagen.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16. Letters from New York, dated the 14th inſtant, mention that the fever is rather increaſing.

not *encreaſe the now ſubſiſting difference* between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in Britiſh or in American veſſels."

This is demonſtration, that the treaty contemplates, as conſiſtent with it, a continuance of the preſent difference of duties on importations in American and Britiſh veſſels, and conſequently that the third article, which ſtipulates equal duties, as to the caſes within it, does not extend to importations into our Atlantic ports, but is confined to importations by land and inland navigation. Though this article be of temporary duration, yet as an evidence of the ſenſe of parties, it will always ſerve as a rule of conſtruction for every part of the inſtrument.

Theſe different views of the article, eſtabliſh beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that, except with regard to the Miſſiſippi, inland trade and navigation are its ſole objects—that it grants no right or privilege whatever in our Atlantic ports—and that with regard to the ports of the Miſſiſippi, it only eſtabliſhes this principle, that Great-Britain ſhall always enjoy there the ſame privileges, which, by treaty or law, ſhe is allowed to have in our Atlantic ports.

I remark incidentally, for a purpoſe which will appear hereafter, that as far as this article is concerned, we are free to prohibit the importation into the United States at large, of any Britiſh article whatever, though we cannot prohibit its importation *partially*, that is merely from her territories in our neighbourhood by land or inland navigation, but we may prohibit the importation by ſea from thoſe territories; *nor is there any other part of the treaty by which this is prevented.*

The remaining clauſes of this article eſtabliſh the following points: "That no duty of entry ſhall be levied by either party on peltries brought by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories;" that Indians paſſing and repaſſing with their own goods, ſhall pay no duty or impoſt upon them, but goods in bales, or other large packages, unuſual among Indians, ſhall not be conſidered as their goods; that tolls and rates of ferriage ſhall be the ſame on both ſides as are paid by natives—that no duties ſhall be paid by either party on the mere tranſit of goods acroſs portages and carrying places from one part to another of the territory of the ſame party; that the reſpective governments will promote friendſhip, good neighbourhood and amicable intercourſe, by cauſing ſpeedy and impartial juſtice to be done, and neceſſary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

I ſhall conclude this paper with an obſervation or two on the meaning of the terms, inland navigation. Theſe terms have no technical meaning defined in the laws of either country, nor have they any preciſe meaning aſſigned by the law of nations. They, however, *ex vi termini*, exclude navigation from the ſea; and as a general rule, I ſhould ſay, that inland navigation begins there, where ſea navigation ends. Where is this? I anſwer, at the ports of entry from the ſea. By the laws of Great-Britain and of the United States, all rivers are arms of the ſea, as far as the ordinary tides flow.—It would be a conſequence of this principle, that ſea navigation would reach to the head of tide water. But ſome more obvious and notorious rule ought to govern the interpretation of national compacts. The ports of entry from the ſea are conceived to be the proper rule.

In the caſe under conſideration, the general ſpirit of the article may require that all the waters which divide the territories of the parties ſhould be in their whole extent common to both. As to other communicating waters acceſſible under the article, the reciprocal limit of the right will be the ports of entry from the ſea. This is to be underſtood with the exception of the Miſſiſippi, to the ports of which acceſs from the ſea is granted under the qualification which has been pointed out.

CAMILLUS.

The Synod of Philadelphia,

is to meet, by adjournment, in the Preſbyterian Church, in the borough of York, on *Wedneſday*, the 28th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Publiſhed for the information of thoſe concerned, by

NATHANIEL IRWIN, ſtated Clk.

September 2, 1795.

N. B. The Printers of public Papers in Baltimore, Eaſton (Maryland) Lancaſter, York (borough) and Carliſle, are reſpectfully requeſted to republiſh the above. N. I.

Notice is hereby Given,

Agreeable to Law of the United States, paſſed the firſt day of June, 1794,

THAT all Retailers of imported ſpirits and wine, are deſired to apply for Licence at my Office, in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of September next, as the law directs; and all Owners of Carriages are to make entries ſaid month; and all perſons in the county of Delaware, are to make their entries at my Office, at Miles M'Carty's, Delaware county,

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector
† of the Revenue.

The Newtown Stage

STARTS from Newtown on Tueſday morning at 10 o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, and ſets off on Wedneſday morning at 10 o'clock, from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile.

JOHN TOLBERT.

Auguſt 29, 1795.

In purſuance of an order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court of the county of Northampton, there will be expoſed to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of September, inſtant, at the late Dwelling Houſe of *George Vogel*, deceaſed, in the borough of Eaſton,

A Certain MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, and Lot or Piece of GROUND, ſituate on Northampton-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, in the ſaid borough of Eaſton: the lot contains 55 feet front, and 220 feet in length; there are valuable improvements on ſaid lot, conſiſting of an elegant ſtone houſe, a good frame houſe, ſtabling, and other buildings. It is conveniently ſituated for any public buſineſs, a tavern having for ſome time been kept therein; it being the eſtate of George Vogel, late of the ſaid borough, deceaſed. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

ABRAHAM BACHMAN, } Adminiſtrators.
FREDERICK GEWINNER, }

Eaſton, September 3, 1795.

N. B All perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective debts. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, 4 years old paſt, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a blaze in his forehead, extending as low as his noſtrils. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get the Horſe again, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Horſe only.

WILLIAM PRICKET.

September 3, 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of MATTHEW NEILLEY, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcribers at *Rees Howell*'s Tavern, in the Great Valley, Treadiffren townſhip, and Cheſter county, on Thurſday the 24th of September, inſtant, to diſcharge their reſpective accounts, otherwiſe a ſpeedy recourſe will be had to law for the recovery of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to attend with their accounts properly authenticated.

JAMES NEILLEY, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN MAXWELL, }

September 2, 1795. ¶

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the townſhip of Springfield, county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to ſay,

1ſt. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or ſuppoſed to lie, in the townſhip of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinſon and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Liſhman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, his heirs and aſſigns forever, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 50 acres, more or leſs.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county aforeſaid, on or near a lane called Gaſkill's lane, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a reſidue and remainder of a ſurvey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or leſs, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 1791; alſo a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and alſo a third Piece of Land, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, alſo conveyed to ſame Jacob Shinn, by the ſame deed in fee.

4th. All theſe Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or ſuppoſed to be, two in number, one of them ſituate on or near Gaſkill's lane, in Northampton, aforeſaid, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforeſaid, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late ſheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21ſt October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county, aforeſaid, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, one moiety whereof the ſaid Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the ſame Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Joſeph Mullin, late ſheriff of the county aforeſaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and laſtly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the ſouth branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforeſaid, formerly purchaſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the laſt will and teſtament of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, are deviſed unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandſon Caleb, the ſon of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided between them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforeſaid, Commiſſioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforeſaid, and their appurtenances, ſo as aforeſaid deviſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or ſhares. And unleſs proper objections ſhall be ſtated to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the ſaid Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the Lands and Premiſes aforeſaid, purſuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, anno. domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

§ JAMES KINSEY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 17th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, with a rope round her neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be expoſed to ſale agreeable to law.

¶ ELIAS YERKES.

Three Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 19th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel MARE, with a blaze and ſnip, about 15 hands high, riſing 9 years old, had a ſcar on one of her buttocks, ſhod before, trots and paces. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures the thief that the owner may get the mare again ſhall receive the above reward, or four dollars for the mare only.

¶ JOHN EVANS.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, on the Ridge road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, 14 miles from the former, containing 85 acres of land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone houſe, 40 feet ſquare, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a ſtone out-houſe, 16 feet ſquare, together with a good ſtone barn, ſheds and ſtable, a valuable orchard, and ſeveral never failing ſprings of water. This tract is moſtly good limeſtone land, and there are two good quarries on the premiſes; about ten acres of ſaid land are well timbered, ſix acres are good meadow, and ten more may be made; this place has been heretofore occupied as a Tavern, known by the name of the Seven Stars. It is a good ſituation for this, or almoſt any other kind of public buſineſs. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, No. 33, Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

PETER MATHER.

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 22, 1795. *

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 16th inſtant, an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN JOHNSTON, a native of Ireland, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort red hair, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, old jacket without ſleeves, toilinet ſtripe with the back part of country made linen, ſtriped alſo, with a remarkable piece up the middle, two ſhirts, one new tow linen, the other of flax, and old, two pair of tow linen trowſers, both coloured dark olive. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in the gaol of this county, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN MENOUGH, Junior.

New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county, Auguſt 17, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above ſervant is gone toward Carliſle, as he has relations in that place; he is ill provided for travelling, it is hoped the different ferries will be careful to examine ſuch, &c. ‖

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Polly Gideon, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JACOB GIDEON.

Northern-Liberties, Aug. 24, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain T. BIS BROWN, who pretended to be a Watch-maker, and was going to ſet up his buſineſs in Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 22d day of laſt month hired a bay gelding from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading aforeſaid, to travel to Philadelphia, and wanted ſaid horſe only for eight days at fartheſt, but has not ſince returned; he went from Philadelphia with ſaid horſe, and has practiſed more diſhoneſt tricks; the ſubſcriber offers the above reward to any perſon for taking up the ſaid T. Bis Brown, and horſe, ſo that the owner may recover his horſe, and ſaid Brown be brought to juſtice, or ten dollars for the horſe only. The horſe is betwee 5 and 6 years old, a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, and a little hipſhot on the left ſide; the ſaddle about half worn, new blue ſaddle cloth, bound with red binding, ſilver oval plates, with C. F. in a cypher engraved thereon, and ſilver ſtaples for holſters, and a new double rein bridle with plated bit and mounting, and alſo a port-manteau, ſomething worn and ript.

5. w. * CONRAD FESIG.

Reading, Auguſt 10th, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſſletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well enclоſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malſeſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſſletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3401.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XI.

THE foregoing analyſis of the third article, by fixing its true meaning, enables us to detect ſome groſs errors, which have been principal ſources of prejudice againſt it. One of theſe is, that the article gives to the other party a right of acceſs to all our ports, while it excludes us from the ports of the Britiſh territories in our neighbourhood. It has been clearly ſhewn, that it gives no right of acceſs to any one of our Atlantic ports, and that it gives only a qualified and conditional acceſs to the ports which we may have on the Miſſiſippi, to be regulated by the privileges at any time allowed by law or compact in our Atlantic ports, and liable to ceaſe with the ceſſation of thoſe privileges. The charge, therefore, of want of reciprocity in this particular vaniſhes, and with it all the exceptionable conſequences which have been the fruit of the error. Such is the aſſertion of Decius, that a Britiſh trader may ſet out from Canada, traverſe our lakes, rivers, and waters to New-York, and thence to Philadelphia, while we are precluded from the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and other Britiſh rivers lower than the higheſt ports of entry from the ſea. It would be an indulgent conſtruction of the article not to ſtop the Britiſh trader at Hudſon, as the higheſt port of entry from the ſea, and the boundary of inland navigation; but he could certainly have no claim of right under it, to go from New-York to Philadelphia, becauſe he muſt neceſſarily go by ſea to arrive at the firſt place, and no ſuch permiſſion is ſtipulated by the article. Such alſo is the aſſertion of Cato, that Great-Britain is admitted to all the advantages of which our Atlantic rivers are ſuſceptible. The rivers upon which no part of their territory borders, and which their veſſels can only approach by ſea, are certainly excepted.

Another of the errors referred to is this, that goods and merchandize may, under this article, be imported into any part of the United States, upon the ſame duties as are now payable when imported by citizens of the United States, and in veſſels of the United States. It has been clearly proved that there is no pretence for this poſition, and that equality of duties only applies to importations from the Britiſh territories in our neighbourhood, by land and inland navigation.

Cato, Decius, and other writers againſt the treaty, have fallen into this ſtrange error, and have founded upon it much angry declamation. The firſt, however, embarraſſed in his conſtruction, by the proviſion which reſerves to Great-Britain the right of laying countervailing duties, endeavours to eſcape from it by diſtinguiſhing between goods imported for the Indian trade, and thoſe imported for other uſes. Whatever may be the caſe with regard to the latter, the former, he is convinced, are certainly entitled to admiſſion into our Atlantic ports, on the privileged rates of duty; though he is very naturally perplexed to ſee how the diſcrimination could be maintained in practice. But where does he find room for this diſtinction? Not in the proviſion reſpecting countervailing duties, for that is general. Not in the clauſe of the third article, to which he gives the interpretation,—for that is directly againſt his diſtinction. The goods and merchandize, for the privileged importation of which it provides, are reſtricted to no particular object, have no ſpecial reference to Indian more than to other trade: On the contrary, they are expreſsly to be imported for "the purpoſes of commerce" at large; ſo that in the caſes in which they are privileged, they are equally ſo, whether it be for a trade with our citizens, or with Indians. The diſtinction therefore only proves the embarraſſment of its inventor, without ſolving the difficulty. A curious aſſertion has been made on this article of duties. It has been ſaid, that while we are obliged to admit Britiſh goods on the ſame duties with thoſe paid by our own citizens, on importation in our own veſſels, Great-Britain, under the right to lay countervailing duties, may encumber us with an additional 10 per cent. Can any thing be more abſurd than the poſition that the right to lay countervailing duties exiſts in a caſe where there is no difference of duty to countervail? The term is manifeſtly a relative one, and can only operate where there is ſomething on our ſide to be countervailed or counterbalanced, and in an exact ratio to it. If it be true that a very high law character is the writer of Cato, we cannot but be ſurpriſed at ſuch extreme inaccuracy.

Other errors, no leſs conſiderable, will appear in the progreſs of the examination, but it will facilitate the detection of theſe, and tend to a more thorough underſtanding of the article, to ſtate in this place ſome general facts, which are material in a compariſon of the advantages and diſadvantages of the article to the reſpective parties.

1ſt. The fur trade within our limits is to the fur trade within the Britiſh limits, as one to ſeven, nearly; that is, the fur trade with the Indians, on the Britiſh ſide of the boundary line, is about ſeven times greater than the ſame trade on our ſide of that line. This fact is ſtated as the reſult of repeated enquiry from well informed perſons for ſeveral years paſt. It will not appear extraordinary to thoſe who recollect how much the Indians on our ſide are circumſcribed in their hunting grounds, and to what a degree they are reduced in numbers by the frequent wars in which they have been engaged with us; while the tribes on the Britiſh ſide of the line are not only far more numerous, but enjoy an immenſe undiſturbed range of wilderneſs. The more rapid progreſs of ſettlement on our ſide than on the other will faſt encreaſe the exiſting diſparity.

2d. Our communication with the ſea is more eaſy, ſafe, and expeditious, than that of Canada, by the St. Laurence. Accordingly, while our veſſels ordinarily make two voyages in a year, to and from Europe, the Britiſh veſſels in the Canada trade are, from the courſe of the ſeaſons, and the nature of the navigation, confined to one voyage in a year. Though hitherto, from temporary circumſtances, this difference has not made any ſenſible difference in the price of tranſportation, yet in its permanent operation, it is hardly poſſible that it ſhould not give us a material advantage in the competition for the ſupply of European goods to a large part of Canada, eſpecially that which is denominated Upper Canada. The city of Hudſon, diſtant 124 miles from the city of New-York, is as near to the junction of the river Cataraquy and lake Ontario as Montreal, which laſt is near 400 miles diſtant from the mouth of the St. Laurence.—When the canals, now in rapid execution, are completed, there will be water communication the whole way from the city of Hudſon to Ontario.

3d. The ſupply of Eaſt India goods to Canada, is likely to be always eaſier and cheaper through us, than in any other way. According to the Britiſh ſyſtem, Canada is ſupplied through Britain. It is obvious how much the charges of this double voyage much enhance the prices of the articles, when delivered in Canada. A direct trade between the Eaſt Indies and Canada would ſuppoſe a change in the Britiſh ſyſtem, to which there are great obſtacles; and even then, there are circumſtances which would ſecure to us an advantageous competition. It is a fact, which ſerves to illuſtrate our advantages, that Eaſt India articles, including teas, are, upon an average, cheaper in the United States than in England.

Theſe facts demonſtrate that a trade between us and he Britiſh territories in our neighbourhood, upon equal terms as to privileges, muſt afford a balance of advantage on our ſide. As to the fur trade, for the participation in one eighth of the whole which we concede, we gain a participation in ſeven-eighths which is conceded to us. As to the European and Eaſt India trade, we acquire the right of competition upon equal terms of privilege, with real and conſiderable advantages of ſituation.

The ſtipulation with regard to equal duties was eſſential to the preſervation of our ſuperiority of advantages in this trade, while it could not interfere with the general policy of our regulation, concerning the difference of duties on goods imported in our own and foreign bottoms; becauſe the ſupplies which can come to us through Canada, for the reaſons already given, muſt be inconſiderable —becauſe, alſo, diſtance would ſoon countervail, in expences of tranſportation, the effect of the differences of duties in our markets—and becauſe, in the laſt place, this difference is not very ſenſible, owing to the large proportion of goods which are imported in the names of our own citizens. I ſay nothing here of the practicability, on general grounds, of long maintaining, with effect, this regulation.

Is it not wonderful, conſidering the real ſtate of the trade as depending on locality, that the treaty ſhould be charged with ſacrificing the fur trade to the Britiſh? If there be any ſacrifice, is it not on their ſide? when the fact is, that the quantity of trade in which they admit us to equal privileges is ſeven times greater than that in which we admit them to equal privileges.

The arguments againſt the treaty on this point are not only full of falſity, but they are in contradiction with each other.

On the one hand, it is argued that our communication from the ſea, with the Indian country, being much eaſier than by the St Laurence, we could furniſh Engliſh goods cheaper, and of courſe could have continued the Indian trade in its uſual channel, even from the Britiſh ſide of the lakes, nor could they have prevented it without giving ſuch diſguſt to the Indians, as would have made them dangerous neighbours. On the other hand, it is argued, that from ſuperiority of capital, better knowledge of the trade, a better eſtabliſhed connection of cuſtomers, the Britiſh will be able to ſupplant us, even in our own territories, and to acquire a monopoly of the whole fur trade.

Propoſitions ſo oppoſite cannot all be true.—Either the ſuppoſed faculty of ſupplying Engliſh goods cheaper, which it is ſaid would give us a command of the Indian trade, even on the Britiſh ſide of the lakes, not in the power of Britiſh to prevent, overbalances the advantages which are ſpecified on the other ſide, or it does not—If it does not, then it is not true that it could draw to us the trade from the Britiſh ſide of the lakes—If it does, then it is not true that the Britiſh can ſupplant us in the trade on either ſide of the lakes; much leſs that they can obtain a monopoly of it on both ſides.

Beſides, if it be true that the Britiſh could not prevent our trading with the Indians on their ſide, without giving them ſuch diſguſt as to make them dangerous neighbours, why is it not equally true that we could not prevent their trading with the Indians on our ſide, without producing a ſimilar effect?—And if they have really a ſuperiority of advantages, why would they not, on the principle of this argument, attract and divert the trade from us, though a mutual right to trade with the Indians in each other territories had not been ſtipulated?

The difficulty of reſtraining the Indians from trading at pleaſure, is an idea well founded, as has been admitted in another place—But there reſults from it ſtrong arguments in favor of a reciprocation of privileges in the Indian trade by treaty. One of them, its tendency to preſerve peace and good underſtanding, has been already noticed; another ariſes from the conſideration that it will probably be the policy of the Britiſh to maintain a larger military eſtabliſhment on their frontier, than we ſhall think eligible on ours, which will render it proportionably more eaſy to them to reſtrain their Indians, than it will be to us to reſtrain ours. This greater difficulty of executing reſtraints on our ſide, is a powerful reaſon for us to agree mutually to throw open the door.

It will not be ſurprizing, if upon ſome other occaſion the adverſaries of the treaty ſhould abandon their own ground, and inſtead of ſaying the treaty is faulty, for what it ſtipulates on this point, ſhould affirm, merely that it has no merit on this account, ſince it only does what the diſpoſition of the Indians would have brought about without it—But it is always a merit to divert an advantageous thing or cauſe of diſpute, and to fix by amicable agreement a benefit, which otherwiſe would be liable to litigation, oppoſition, and interruption.

As to relative advantages for carrying on the trade, the compariſon ought to be made with caution. That which has been ſtated on our ſide, namely, greater facility in conveying the materials of the trade from Europe, to the ſcene where it is to be carried on is a real one, and in proceſs of time may be expected to make itſelf to be felt; yet hitherto, as before obſerved, it has had no ſenſible effect.

Of the advantages which have been ſtated as belonging to the other ſide, there is but one which has ſubſtance, and this is previous poſſeſſion of the ground. But even this from the very nature of it is temporary—With our uſual enterprize and induſtry, it will be aſtoniſhing if we do not ſpeedily ſhare the ground to the full extent of our relative advantages.

As to the ſuperiority of capital, it amounts to nothing. It has been ſeen that the capital requiſite for the whole trade is ſmall. From a hundred to a hundred and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling would be a high ſtatement. The whole of this, if we were to monopolize the entire trade, could not create a moment's embarraſſment to find it, in the opinion of any perſon who attends to the great pecuniary operations which are daily going on in our country. But that very capital, which is repreſented as our rival, could be brought into action for our benefit in this very trade. The ſolution is ſimple. Our credit will command it, in obtaining the foreign articles neceſſary for the trade upon as good terms as the Britiſh merchants who now carry it on. The ſame objection of ſuperiority of capital may, with as much reaſon, be applied to any other branch of trade between us and Great-Britain. Why does it not give her a monopoly of the direct trade between her European dominions and the United States? The argument, if valid, would prove that we ought to have no commerce, not only with Great-Britain, but with any nation which has more commercial capital than ourſelves.

As to ſuperior knowledge of the particular branch of buſineſs, there is ſtill leſs force in that argument. It is not a caſe of abſtruſe ſcience or complicated combination. As we are in no want of perſons among us who are experimentally acquainted with the ſubject.

As to cuſtomers for the proceeds of the trade, we ſhould ſtand upon as good a footing as the Britiſh merchants. What we did not want for our own conſumption, might be ſent upon equal terms to the very markets to which they ſend theirs; and to others which might be found preferable, becauſe leſs well ſupplied with the kind of articles.

As to whatever may depend on enterprize, we need not fear to be outdone by any people upon earth. It may almoſt be ſaid that enterprize is our element.

It has been alledged that our trade with the Indians would be interrupted by bad ſeaſons and occaſional wars, while that of Great-Britain would be ſteady and uniform. As to the caſualties of ſeaſons, it is evident they muſt fall upon Great-Britain as much as upon us, unleſs

we ſuppoſe the elements in conſpiracy againſt us; and as to wars, the poſſeſſion of the poſts would eſſentially change our ſituation, and render it peculiarly advantageous for preventing or repreſſing hoſtilities, ſo that with equally good management, our territories would not be more expoſed than the Britiſh.

But the intrigues of the Britiſh traders reſiding among our Indians, would excite them to hoſtility. It could not be the private intereſt of the traders to do this, becauſe, beſides being amenable to puniſhment if diſcovered, beſides, that both the traders and the Indians within our limits, by the poſſeſſion of the poſts, would be under our controul, wars interrupt of courſe the hunting of the Indians, and ſo deſtroy the means of trading.

As to Great-Britain, ſhe never could have had but one intereſt to prompt Indian hoſtilities, that was to induce the United States to relinquiſh a part of their boundary. The reſtitution of the poſts will put an end to this project. In regard to trade, ſhe and her traders will have a common intereſt with us and our traders, to keep all the Indians at peace, for the reaſons aſſigned above. This intereſt will be the ſtronger, becauſe the beſt communication even with her own Indians will be partly through her territory, and it would be impoſſible that it would not be impeded and interrupted by the operations of war between us and the Indians. In fact, under the circumſtance of common privileges, there is every poſſible link of common intereſt between us and Great Britain in the preſervation of peace with the Indians.

In this queſtion of danger to our peace by the Britiſh participation in the trade with our Indians; the difficulty of reſtraining the Indians from trading with whom they pleaſe (which is admitted by the argument of both ſides) is a very material conſideration.——Would there not be greater hazard to our peace from the attempts of the Britiſh to participate in a trade from which we endeavoured to exclude them, ſeconded by the diſcontents of the Indians, than from any diſpoſitions to ſupplant us when allowed a free competition, when no cauſe of diſſatisfaction was given to the Indians, and when it was certain that war muſt interfere with their means of carrying on the trade? The ſecurity for our peace appears to be much greater in the latter than in the former ſtate of things.

A ſuſpicion is alſo ſuggeſted, that Great-Britain, without exciting war, will indirectly trammel and obſtruct our trade. To objections which ſuppoſe a want of fair dealing in the other party, it is very difficult to anſwer. All that a treaty can do is to eſtabliſh principles which are likely to operate well, if well executed. It is no objection to its merits, that the benefits aimed at may be fruſtrated by ill faith. The utility of any compact between nations muſt preſume a ſincere execution. The reverſe may diſappoint the beſt conceived plan, and the ſecurity againſt it muſt be the mutual intereſt to perform, and the power of retaliation. If Great Britain acts with fidelity or chicanery towards us, we muſt retract the privileges granted on our ſide.

Another objection which is made is, that while the Britiſh would have a right to reſide amongſt us, to hire houſes and warehouſes, and to enjoy every convenience for proſecuting the trade ſyſtematically, we ſhould not be entitled to ſimilar privileges with them, having only a right to paſs "like pedlars, with our ſhops upon our backs." Theſe are the expreſſions of Cato.

The poſition is founded on that clauſe of the Britiſh act of navigation, which forbids any but a natural born or naturalized ſubject to exerciſe the occupation of a merchant or factor, in any of the Britiſh dominions in Aſia, Africa and America.

In the firſt place, it is to be obſerved, that as far as the article under diſcuſſion is ſingly concerned, there is no pretence to ſay that one party has greater rights as to reſidence than the other. If therefore Great-Britain can prevent our citizens reſiding in their territories in our neighbourhood, we are free by this article to apply to them a ſimilar excluſion. And any right of reſidence which may be claimed under any other part of the treaty will be temporary.

In the ſecond place, the prohibition of reſidence in the act of navigation proceeds on the ground of excluding foreigners from carrying on trade in the territories to which it extends. But the third article expreſly gives us a right freely to carry on trade and commerce with the Britiſh territories on this continent, a right which neceſſarily includes the privilege of reſiding as merchants and factors. For whenever an end is granted, the *uſual* and *proper means* of enjoying it are implied in the grant. Reſidence is a uſual and neceſſary means of freely carrying on trade. Without it the right to trade becomes eſſentially nugatory. This reaſoning has peculiar force in relation to inland trade. And it agrees with deciſions at common law, and with the opinion of Lord Coke, who tells us, that "of an houſe for *habitation* an alien merchant may take a *leaſe for years, as incident to commerce, for without habitation he cannot merchandize or trade.*" This, among other things he informs us, was reſolved by all the judges aſſembled for that purpoſe in a caſe of Sir James Croft in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and we learn from it, that the right to hire houſes and wareſhouſes is derived from the right to trade as its incident. The ſame principle *in toto* has been recogniſed in other caſes.

The whole of the article is an innovation upon the Britiſh act of navigation. Being abrogated as to the principal thing, there is no difficulty in ſuppoſing it ſo as to incidents: on the other hand, to pretend to exclude us from the right of reſidence, could not be deemed a fair execution of the article.—Hence we find, that the want of reciprocity in this particular alſo fails, and with it the ſuppoſed diſadvantage on our ſide in the competition for the trade.

CAMILLUS.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

Late on Wedneſday night arrived here the ſhip Betſey, Capt. Moore, in 51 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received Engliſh papers as late as the 25th of July, from which we have extracted the following:

PORTMALO, July 8.

We are ſurrounded on all ſides by danger.—The Chouans ravage the country; the Engliſh our coaſts. We cannot go from one Commune to another, without an eſcort.—The courier from hence to Caen was attacked near Avranches, pillaged, and the diſpatches burnt.

With reſpect to the enemy vomited upon our coaſts, we know not preciſely the number; but the following is the letter ſent by the adminiſtrators of Morbihan to the diſtricts:—Every day brings ſome change in our poſition. We know little of the projects of our enemies—but the following you may rely upon:

It appears that the Engliſh have hitherto landed only emigrants, to the number of 7000—They are encamped at Carnan. The Chouans, in number 1000, attempted to protect their landing, and tried to cut off the route from Vanens to Aurai and Hennebon. The Engliſh have attacked Quiberon, but without ſucceſs.—The day before yeſterday the general in chief, with 700 men, reconnoitered as far as Pontſale; he met with a party of brigands, 40 of whom he killed. Yeſterday he puſhed his detachment to the bridge of the town of Aurai, which is occupied by the brigands.

The general had another object in view, which was to acquaint General Joſnet with his poſition. General Hoche, at ten o'clock at night, commenced a fire upon Aurai, which continued a long time. During the firing, 25 chaſſeurs puſhed as far as the place d'Aurai. At 8 o'clock the next morning, the brigands, to the number of 2000 men, evacuated Aurai, and a few hours afterwards General Joſnet entered the town with 2,800 men. He left 80 there, and with the reſt of column returned to this place.

The junction of the column of Joſnet, with the commander in chief, was effected this day. 3,800 infantry, and 400 cavalry, arrived this morning by the way of Rennes. All the other roads are covered with troops on their march to Morbihan.

PARIS, July 17.

A letter from Niore (in Poitou) of the 28th ult. ſtates, that the ſcoundrels of Vendeans, on pretence of fraternizing, have ſurpriſed the Republican poſt of Deſeſſarts, and maſſacred ſome volunteers; but that ſome days after, a column of Republicans encamped near Poulereau, attacked this horde of robbers, and made a great havock among them. Their loſs is ſaid to amount to 800 men, and our troops are in purſuit of their ſcattered remains.

FRANKFORT, July 3.

Marſhal Bender has obtained from the Emperor the rank of the Governor General of Bohemia. It is ſeen with infinite regret (ſtate the letters from Vienna) that hoſtile preparations are made in Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia. Orders were given to form great magazines there, and a number of invalids have already been ſent into the fortreſſes of thoſe Provinces.

The garriſon of Luxemburgh is marching to Bohemia.

GENOA, June 25.

[Extracted from the Batave Paris Journal.]

"Our territory begins to be the theatre of the war. On the morning of the 22d inſt. the Auſtrians having come down from the mountains, formed in three columns. General La Harpe ordered a detachment of 5000 men, commanded by a General of Brigade, to take poſt under the Fortreſs of Savona. This detachment aſked leave to enter the place, in order to aſſiſt in the defence of that fortreſs againſt the Auſtrians, who intended to make themſelves maſters of it. This requeſt being rejected by the Governor, the Republican corps took poſt within a muſket ſhot from the place, but was prevented by the fire of the cannon from approaching nearer. In this interval Colonel Spinola was ſent to General La Harpe, to make him the neceſſary remonſtrances, and engage him not to force the Governor to reſort to extremities, which might lead to a rupture between the two republics. The General returned in anſwer, that whatever acts of violence the Governor might chooſe to make uſe of againſt the French, the latter would rather ſuffer themſelves to be cut in pieces, than turn their arms againſt the Fortreſs. In the evening, Gen. Dupuy reconoitered the enemy at the head of half a brigade, but having been forced to fall back, 150 of his regained the camp, and 150 others retreated under the guns of the fortreſs. The Auſtrians purſued the latter, but were checked by the fire of the fort, which killed 17 of them.

"The Auſtrian commanding officer demanded that the French, who had retreated into their camp near the fort, ſhould be ſurrendered as priſoners of war; but inſtead of this, they fired on the Auſtrians and killed eight of them. At laſt the buſineſs was ſettled by an agreement entered into, that neither the Auſtrian nor French army is to approach the fortreſs within the diſtance of a mile and an half.

PLYMOUTH, July 18.

Yeſterday at noon came in here, from the coaſt of France, his majeſty's ſhip Kingfiſher, of 18 guns, Capt. Goſſelin. About one o'clock P. M. an officer landed at this place from her, ſaid to be the firſt lieut. of the Royal George, of 110 guns, and charged with diſpatches from Lord Bridport. The Lieut. who commanded the boat that brought him to the Barbican, inſtantly returned with the ſaid boat to the ſhip; and ſhe was hoiſted in upon the booms. The officer, immediately on being landed, took chaiſe and ſet off for London; not one ſyllable dropt from him, nor to this moment has any thing tranſpired, not even ſo much as to allow the ſmalleſt conjecture, as to the quality of the intelligence either good or bad. Boats of every deſcription have hitherto been kept at a diſtance from the ſhip, by the centinels placed on the gangways, and the boats belonging to her have not quitted the ſides ſince her arrival, except the one that landed the officer yeſterday.

This morning at five o'clock, in conſequence of an expreſs from the war office, the 12th Dragoons from Taviſtock, and the 25th dragoons from Roxborough camp, ſaddled and mounted, and ſet off by a forced march to Exeter, to be there this evening. The two regiments, are to be at Portſmouth on Thurſday next, to embark for foreign ſervice.

LONDON, July 20.

We ſome time ſince announced, that there exiſted a ſecret agreement, between the chiefs of the Vendeans, and Chouans, by which theſe two great ſections of the Royaliſts mutually bound themſelves to make one common cauſe, and take up arms again, whenever the late treaty of peace ſhould be violated by the Republicans, with reſpect to either party. General Charette was no ſooner informed of Cormartin and ſome other chiefs of the Chouans being treacherouſly, and in open violation of the ſaid treaty, arreſted by the Repreſentative Bollet, than he carefully avoided the ſnares laid by the Convention to arreſt him—and on the 26th ult. iſſued a proclamation, directed to the Royaliſts of La Vendee. In it he declares a renewal of hoſtilities with the Convention, and ſwears never to lay down his arms, until a king is ſeated on the throne of France, and the Roman Catholic religion re-eſtabliſhed. He declared the late king, Louis XVIIth. to have been poiſoned. This proclamation does away all the reports of Stoffle, Scepeaux, and other Royaliſt Chiefs having repaired to Paris, to ſwear allegiance to the French Republic, and to declare their readineſs to combat its enemies. On the contrary, we know that the flames of civil war are raging with greater violence than ever in France. The treacherous conduct of the Republicans, has furniſhed the royaliſts with an additional motive for inſurrection; and the counter-revolutionary convulſions are now extending from La Rochelle to Caen, thro' Lower Poiton, Anjou, Britanny, Le Main, La Perche, and Lower Normandy, into the vicinity of Paris itſelf.

On Friday Lord Moira, left town for Southampton, to embark for the coaſt of Britanny, with a very formidable force. His lordſhip carries with him a very conſiderable Britiſh force, in addition to the Emigrants, both cavalry and infantry. Without cavalry it would be difficult to penetrate to the interior of France.

The Paris papers of the 13th contain a letter from Gen. Hoche, within whoſe diſtrict of command is the part of the coaſt on which the Emigrants have landed, ſtating, in general terms, that he has obtained ſeveral advantages over the Chouans; that he is cloſe up with their main body; and, with more preſumption than prudence, that at the moment his letter is reading to the Convention, the Republic will, probably, be avenged. This letter is dated Landevil, July 4th. Letters from the adjacent departments ſpeak of vigorous preparations to reſiſt the Chouans and the invaders, and calculate on 15000 men being at the date emcamped before Vannes, a town at no great diſtance from the peninſula of Quiberon; they add, that Charette, at the head of ſome force, has been ſummoned, by the republican general Canclaux, to declare explicitly for peace or hoſtility within twenty-four hours; and that Stoufflet has ſent deputies to the Convention, to offer his ſervices and thoſe of his followers in oppoſing the Emigrants.

It appears that the operations of the French upon the Rhine are extremely diſconcerted by the orders from Paris, for large draughts of men, to be ſent to Normandy and Britanny.

The ſix regiments which were ſo ſuddenly embarked from Goſport and its vicinity, on Wedneſday laſt, were the 12th, 14th, 27th, 28th, 57th, and 80th. Three of them embarked at Goſport, and three of them marched to Southampton, for that purpoſe.

The whole of the troops of the line in the vicinity of Portſmouth are ordered to prepare for foreign ſervice with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Count d'Artois may be expected in town in the courſe of next week.

July 21.

The Manifeſto of General Charette, given in the mail of Monday, unveils many a ſecret, and confirms the idea which we have always entertained with reſpect to his pacification with the Republic. It alſo juſtifies the opinion profeſſed by the Miniſter in the Houſe of Commons, concerning the nature of that treaty of peace. The treacherous ſentiments of the preſent rulers of France, and their intention. It now appears that the Moderates and Jacobins purſue the ſame object, though by different means, and that whatever they do, ought to inſpire equal miſtruſt.

Their conduct with reſpect to the Vendeans clearly ſhews what the coaleſced powers would have to expect, if, like thoſe unfortunate Royaliſts, they ſuffered themſelves to be impoſed upon by deluſive profeſſions, and relied upon the faith of treaties. Their emiſſaries would, under the protection of a treacherous

peace, find it more eaſy to atchieve the univerſal diſorganization of Europe, which the French revolutioniſts have always had, and ſtill keep in view. The moment when the foreign powers had diſarmed their troops, would be eagerly improved to recommence hoſtilities, to break through their engagements, and to replunge Europe into the moſt dreadful convulſions.

To thoſe who might be tempted to doubt the truth of the charges brought forward by Charette againſt the Convention, we muſt obſerve the character of truth, which diſtinguiſhes this noble performance; we muſt conſider the conduct, the royalty, and frankneſs of the writer of it, and compare the conſiſtency of his principles and demeanor, even in adverſity, with the fickleneſs and immorality of the Conventional regicides, whoſe hypocritical language is in conſtant contradiction to their actions. Conſidered under theſe different points of view, it is impoſſible that the proclamation of Charette ſhould not make a deep impreſſion on every impartial man.

We on our part know, that this manifeſto was circulated at Paris three weeks ago; but that, in violation of the unlimited liberty of the preſs, the Paris Printers have been prohibited to inſert it in their papers: no doubt, becauſe the truth of Charette's accuſations cannot be conteſted; becauſe it loads the Convention with diſgrace, having wantonly violated the ſacred engagements entered into with him; becauſe its impreſſion on the public mind is dreaded by the Conventionaliſts; and becauſe they foreſee, that Charette is likely to become the rallying point of all French royaliſts, enraged more than ever at the perfidious conduct of the Convention.

And that the aſſembly will be obliged to publiſh ſome anſwer to the Manifeſto, were it only for the purpoſe of deluding its adherents. But how is it to act with reſpect to thoſe members who treated with Charette? It cannot approve their double dealing without inculpating itſelf, nor can it diſavow them, without diſclaiming the inſtructions in obedience to which they have acted; a mere denial is no anſwer.

As a meaſure of precaution, and in order to check the influx of ſtrangers into France, the Convention has paſſed a decree, by which the natives of countries, with which the Republic is at war, who have entered France ſince the 1ſt of January, 1792, are ordered immediately to leave the territories of the Republic.

July 22.

Letters have been received in town from ſeveral officers diſembarked in the Bay of Quiberon, dated the 9th inſtant, and government has letters from Lord Bridport's fleet of the 11th inſtant. Theſe mention ſome affairs of poſts, wherein the Royaliſts have been conſtantly victorious. Whilſt the latter formed an attack in front, the Chouans fired on the Republicans over hedges and from behind buſhes, and afterwards formed a junction with the diſembarked troops. General Hoche was ſtill encamped at Landevan, between Henebon and Aurai, about 4 leagues from the Royaliſt camp, ſituated before the Peninſula of Quiberon. He did not yet ſeem diſpoſed or ready to fulfil the promiſe he made to the Convention in his letter of the 4th inſtant, viz. that he would purge the coaſt of the Emigrant and Engliſh robbers, who ſhould all bite the duſt.

Letters from Sables d'Olonne, inſerted in the Paris papers, ſtates, that General Charette has followed up his manifeſto by a conſiderable advantage obtained over the Republicans. On the 28th, ſecond day after the publication of his manifeſto, he attacked a convoy of proviſions on its way from Sables d'Olonne to Pallua, two leagues diſtant from his camp near Belleville, put the eſcort to the ſword, took 10,000 rations of bread, a quantity of other proviſions, and ammunition, and thirty-ſix horſes. The capture of this convoy has increaſed the plenty which already prevailed in Charette's camp, and reduced the Republican camp at Pallua to a ſtate of ſtarvation.

On Monday a conſiderable reinforcement ſailed from Cowes, for Quiberon Bay.

It is very generally reported, that the court of Spain has acknowledged Monſieur as King.

We mentioned the arrival of an offi-
er it the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Lord Bridport. We are happy in ſaying, that the conjecture of unfavourable intelligence, which aroſe from the uncommon and ſurely unneceſſary appearance of ſecrecy, which was obſerved upon the landing of the officer at Plymouth, who brought the diſpatches, is by no means juſtified by the actual accounts received.

The Emigrants have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the Republican forces, which though in one or two inſtances unfavourable, have been generally otherwiſe; and it ſeemed to be the opinion and object of the beſt officers of the emigrants, to maintain as many poſts upon the coaſt as poſſible, that the reinforcements from this country may, upon their arrival, have room to act.

July 23.

Yeſterday afternoon the firſt Lieutenant of his Majeſty's frigate Apollo arrived at the Admiralty, with the agreeable intelligence of the ſafe arrival, off Scilly, of a fleet of Eaſt India ſhips, conſiſting of twenty-four ſail, beſides a Packet, and three South Sea whalers. It was late in the evening before the Purſer of any of the ſhips reached the India Houſe, which occaſioned great ſurprize, and for ſome time a degree of doubt in the city. The Purſer of the Duke of Montroſe arrived at the India Houſe about eight o'clock.

It is a curious fact which comes to us through the channel of a Paris paper, that the circulation of French newſpapers is prohibited in Flanders, by the Deputies on miſſion in that country.—It is added, that the committee of Public Safety would probably counteract that order.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Admiral Cornwallis's diviſion.

"Off l'Orient, July 14, 1795.

"We have joined Lord Bridport, who continues to block up the remainder of the French ſquadron in l'Orient. They ſeem to have given up all intention for the preſent of refitting their ſhips, which have their yards and top maſts ſtruck. Great numbers of their ſeamen have been ſent on ſhore to act againſt the Royaliſts. Two deſerters have got on board the Royal George.

"Sir John Warren is lying in Quiberon Bay, under the protection of a fort of 70 guns, in poſſeſſion of the Royaliſts, with the white flag flying; another fort in ſight diſplays the National colours. Our ſquadron, on its way to join the fleet, chaſed two frigates into Breſt water, where we ſaw lying a three decker, a 74, ſix frigates, and about thirty ſail of ſhipping. Some days after we chaſed another frigate, but were ſoon becalmed. The boats were immediately out, to tow the Phaeton along ſide. Fortunately for the enemy they got the breeze before us, and being to windward, eſcaped."

BOSTON September 14

The Genet, Freeman from L'Orient, left there July 18. The Engliſh fleet was then lying at anchor, at the mouth of the harbour, as they had continued to do, ſince the late action. The French fleet was in the harbour; the Capt. of the Montagne had died of his wounds, ſince their arrival. Proviſions of every kind, except bread, are plenty.

Capt. Freeman as above, alſo informs, that the Republicans and Emigrants lately landed, had an engagement two days before he ſailed, which ended to the diſadvantage of the Emigrants. They loſt four pieces of ordnance, and had many men killed. The Republican ſoldiers were anxious to follow up the victory and attack them in their entrenchments but were with difficulty reſtrained by their officers, who repreſented the great number of lives which muſt have been inevitably ſacrificed in ſuch a raſh attempt

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12.

By the laſt Weſtern Mail, his Excellency the Governor received ſundry Communications from the Preſident of the United States: among them a Copy of the following Declaration.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States of America,
To all whom it may concern.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire, having heretofore produced to me his Commiſſion as Vice Conſul of his Britannic Majeſty within the State of Rhode Iſland, and having thereon received from me an Exequatur bearing date the 5th day of December, 1793, recognizing him as ſuch, and declaring him free to exerciſe within the ſaid State, ſuch Functions and Powers as may be given or permitted, by the Laws of the Land, to the Conſuls of Nations between whom and the United States no Treaty or Convention exiſts, for permitting ſpecific Powers and Functions to be exerciſed by their Conſul's reciprocally: And the ſaid Thomas William Moore having, on the ſecond day of Auguſt, 1795, tranſmitted to the Governor of the State of Rhode-Iſland a letter dated the 31ſt of July, 1795, addreſſed to him the ſaid Thomas William Moore, and written by Captain Rodham Home, Commander of the Britiſh ſhip of war Africa, then laying at or near the port of Newport, in ſaid State: which ſaid letter is conceived in terms of Menace and Inſult againſt the authority of the United States: and the ſaid Thomas William Moore having participated in the commiſſion of the ſaid Menace and Inſult, by tranſmitting the letter as afore mentioned, having perfect knowledge of its contents: And it being no longer proper and conſiſtent with the reſpect due to the Government and authority of the United States, that the ſaid Thomas William Moore ſhould continue to exerciſe any of the Functions or Powers heretofore allowed in virtue of his ſaid commiſſion of Vice Conſul:

THESE ARE THEREFORE TO DECLARE, that I do no longer recognize the ſaid Thomas William Moore, as Vice-Conſul of his Britannic Majeſty, in any part of theſe United States, nor permit him to exerciſe any of the functions or powers heretofore granted. And I do hereby wholly revoke the ſaid exequatur, heretofore given, and do declare the ſame to be abſolutely void from this day forward.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident's command,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1795.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That twenty perſons have died of the preſent epidemic ſince their report of laſt evening, of which number three have died at Bellevue, and two at New-York Hoſpital.

By order of the committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 19, 1795.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That ſince their report of laſt evening, ſeven perſons have died in this city, and four perſons at Bellevue, of the preſent epidemic.

By order of the committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 20, 1795.

Philadelphia, September 23.

The Courier Francois of Friday laſt, ſays, that letters received from Hamburgh, ſtate that the Republican army has paſſed the Rhine and are in purſuit of Cobourgh, who carries with him his famous army—the laſt reſource of the Emperor. They took Mayence *en paſſant.*

The following paragraphs are extracts from a letter from New-York, dated the 16th inſtant, received from a friend of unqueſtionable veracity, and communicated to Mr. R. Tittermary, chairman of the Committee of Health of this city:

"I am now in the city of New-York, but to-morrow expect to ſhut ſtore and leave it for a few days. The ſickneſs is very bad [mortal] 20 or 30 died yeſterday.

"Mr. Drowley, a Baptiſt miniſter, is now dying. Have this moment had application from Mr. A. to bury him—This is the conſtant practice before the breath is gone—It appears neceſſary, but awful!—Adieu."

A letter from a very reſpectable perſon in Elizabeth-town, dated on Saturday laſt, ſtates that the fever in New-York rages in an alarming manner; that from 30 to 40 die every 24 hours; and that the citizens are running in every direction from that unfortunate city.

☞ The Inhabitants of the County of Cheſter, are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of *Abraham Marſhall*, in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, on the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. in order to conſult on ſuitable Characters to be formed into a General Ticket for the enſuing Election.

September 16, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE SITUATION, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining the old York road, 11 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkentown, containing upwards of 40 acres of well improved land, with a good proportionable part of excellent meadow and woodland, with a variety of the beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. whereon is erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, 70 feet front, with 3 rooms on a floor, two good kitchens adjoining the ſame, a pump of never failing water in one of them, a good frame barn, with good ſtables, and a number of out buildings, conſiſting of ſheds, barracks, &c. a new erected tanyard, with a large ſtone bark-houſe, beam-houſe, currying ſhop, and a number of vats, the whole being in good repair.

Alſo a LOT, containing 4 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid premiſes, with a number of the beſt grafted fruit, whereon is erected a log houſe and ſhop, with a well of good water at the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 4th of November next. If not ſold at private ſale before the 4th of November, the ſaid Premiſes will be expoſed to public Sale on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Ninth Month 12th, 1795. *

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

(L. S.) By THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the ſaid Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſince the publication of my Proclamation, bearing date the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt paſt, prohibiting all intercourſe between the City of Philadelphia and the City of New-York and the town of Norfolk authentic information has been received that the infectious diſeaſes exiſting in thoſe places reſpectively have unhappily encreaſed, ſo that the ſafety and health of the citizens of Philadelphia require that further ſuitable and efficient meaſures ſhould be taken to carry into effect the ſaid prohibition:

THEREFORE, and in purſuance of the authority in me by law veſted, I have deemed it expedient to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby extending the term heretofore preſcribed for the continuance of the ſaid prohibition, for one month from the date hereof, or until the ſame ſhall be lawfully revoked, under the regulations and penalties in the ſaid recited Proclamation ſet forth and declared: AND I DO HEREBY authoriſe, empower and require all the Magiſtrates, Conſtables and other officers of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the Board of Inſpectors of the Health-Office of the Port of Philadelphia, effectually to ſtop all intercourſe between the ſaid City of Philadelphia and the ſaid City of New-York and Town of Norfolk agreeably to the prohibition aforeſaid; and in ſo doing to prevent all travelling between the ſaid infected places and the ſaid City of Philadelphia by land or water carriage; to ſtop all ſtages and other vehicles; ſloops and other veſſels employed therein; and generally to take all ſuch ſuitable and efficient meaſures as may be found neceſſary to carry into effect the ſaid prohibition, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of General Aſſembly, in ſuch caſe made and provided: And all the good citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, particularly thoſe who have been in anywiſe concerned, in, or ſhall be acquainted with, the intercourſe between the ſaid City of Philadelphia and the ſaid infected places, are earneſtly exhorted and enjoined to give to the Mayor, or ſome other Magiſtrate of the ſaid City and County of Philadelphia, or to the Inſpectors of the Health-Office, all uſeful and neceſſary aid in the premiſes, as well in guarding and ſecuring the avenues of the ſaid City of Philadelphia, as in furniſhing the earlieſt information of any and every attempt, which ſhall be made to tranſgreſs, or evade, the prohibition aforeſaid, in order that the offender and offenders may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the twenty-firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Commonwealth the Twentieth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor:
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Iſaac Yarnall*, late of Willis-town, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, lawfully atteſted, that they may be diſcharged.

NATHAN YARNALL,
JOSHUA YARNALL,
CALEB YARNALL. } Executors.

September 15. *

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT in Elfrith's alley, between Arch and Race ſtreets, and between Front and Second ſtreets. The Lot is 65 feet in depth, north and ſouth, and 20 feet in breadth. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. §

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of *Philadelphia*,

GENTLEMEN,

AT the particular inſtance of a number of my Friends, and for a number of reaſons which have had a decided influence on my mind, I have determined to withdraw from being a Candidate for County Commiſſioner, at the enſuing Election. To thoſe of my fellow Citizens who have been obliging enough to promiſe me their ſupport, I feel the warmeſt gratitude, and return them my beſt thanks; to thoſe of my Friends, who have intereſted themſelves in my behalf, I ſhall ever entertain a grateful remembrance.

ANDREW GEYER.

September 21, 1795.

WHEREAS my wife ANN, being diſordered in her ſenſes, and prompted by malicious and deſigning people, hath abandoned my houſe and family, ſo that I conceive myſelf in danger of incumbrance from her exceſſes, wherefore I caution the Public, not to give her any kind of credit on my account, as I am determined not to be anſwerable for her after this date.

ADAM DAVISON.

Plumſtead, Bucks county, Sept. 21, 1795. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby, about the 30th of 7th month laſt, in the time of the overflow, two ſtray ſteers, one brindle, the other brown, one judged to weigh near five hundred, and the other four hundred weight, when fat. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay the expence of keeping, and take them away.

SAMUEL BUNTING.

8th mo. 17th, 1795. *

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Rachel Gardner, late of the townſhip of Honeybrook, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October, on the premiſes, A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres; the land is good for all ſorts of grain, there is about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, alſo a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit, the whole is well watered by ſundry good ſprings, and a branch of the Brandywine runs through the ſame; there are erected on ſaid premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, with two rooms on a flour, a large log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring near ſaid dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn with a cellar under it for cattle, ſaid plantation lies contiguous to ſeveral good merchant mills and places of worſhip; there are ſeveral iron-works within a few miles of it, which affords a good market for timber, of which article the plantation much abounds. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſame, the payment will be made eaſy for to ſuit the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given, by

DAVID HUNTER, acting Executor.

Sept. 9, 1795. *

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *Samuel Aſh*, in the town of Darby, Delaware county (late Cheſter county) on *Wedneſday*, the 30th inſtant, September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided ſixth Part of a Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in ſaid town of Darby, bounded by Cheſter and Springfield road, and lands of Johua Puſey: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Mitchell, in right of his wife, and to be ſold during his natural life, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
September 8, 1 95.

BY virtue of two writs of alias levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *John Havon*, in the townſhip of Londonderry, on *Friday*, the 2d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three Tracts or Pieces of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Londonderry, and contiguous to each other, viz. No. 1. containing 67 acres and 146 perces; No. 2, containing 33 and a half acres; No. 3, containing 53 and a half acres and 26 perches, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands late of William Allen, Henry Crayton, Lettice Aubrey's manor, Hugh Luckey, Robert Brown, Robert Caldwell, John M'Grew, and others: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Samuel Croſs, and Lettice, his wife, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
September 8, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *George Chandlor*, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, on *Saturday*, the 3d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. Two undivided tenth Parts of a Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 350 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of Joſeph Pennock, William John, James Vernon, and others; alſo two undivided tenth Parts of one other Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 190 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Philip Ward, James Connor, Robert Chalfant, and others: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Abner Pyle, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Bailey, adminiſtrator, &c. and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
September 8, 1795.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Ditchers, that underſtand banking, for which they ſhall receive their money every week. Enquire of *William Ogden*, Inkeeper, at the New-Market, Philadelphia, or *William Hugg*, at Glouceſter Ferry. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about three miles from the town of Salem, on the 13th inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named JOHN TEST, about 14 years of age, ſlim made and tall, with black hair; had on, and took with him, two hats, part worn and a thick coat, with ſundry other cloaths. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy in any goal of this ſtate or in the goal of Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSIAH MILLER,

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned, at their peril, from taking off or harbouring ſaid boy.

September 14th 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of Rebecca Sandham, on the Hartford road two miles from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, on the firſt day of June laſt, a dark brown COW, with a white belly and tail, and pied on her thighs. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

REBECCA SANDHAM.

Sept. 9th, 1795. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 7th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, calls himſelf AUTHUR O'NEIL, is ſtout and well built, about 16 years old, and 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort black hair lately cut ſquare behind, has a ſcar on the ſide of his face near his eye, and has a heavy clumſy walk; had on an old high-crown'd wool hat, blue jacket, black home-made linſey under jacket, dyed tow trowſers, with a hole in the legs, old ſhoes with ſtrings, and a leather apron tanned with allum. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, and gives me information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me, living in Kennet townſhip, near Kennet Square, Cheſter county. *

Sept. 9, 1795. WILLIAM MANSELL.

Notice is hereby Given,

Agreeable to Law of the United States, paſſed the firſt day of June, 1794,

THAT all Retailers of imported ſpirits and wine, are deſired to apply for Licence at my Office, in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of September next, as the law directs; and all Owners of Carriages are to make entries ſaid month; and all perſons in the county of Delaware, are to make their entries at my Office, at Miles M'Carty's, Delaware county,

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector
† of the Revenue.

The Newtown Stage

STARTS from Newtown on Tueſday morning at 10 o'clock, and arrives at Philadelphia between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, and ſets off on Wedneſday morning at 10 o'clock, from Philadelphia for Newtown. The prices for paſſengers are as follow, from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, three quarters of a dollar; to Newtown, one dollar; way paſſengers, four pence per mile.

JOHN TOLBERT.

Auguſt 29, 1795.

TO BE RENTED,

For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w

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STRAYED or ſtolen from the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, 4 years old paſt, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a blaze in his forehead, extending as low as his noſtrils. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get the Horſe again, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Horſe only.

WILLIAM PRICKET.

September 3, 1795. *

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of MATTHEW NEILLEY, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcribers at *Rees Howell's* Tavern, in the Great Valley, Treadiffren townſhip, and Cheſter county, on Thurſday the 24th of September, inſtant, to diſcharge their reſpective accounts, otherwiſe a ſpeedy recourſe will be had to law for the recovery of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to attend with their accounts properly authenticated.

JAMES NEILLEY, }
JOHN MAXWELL, } Adminiſtrators.

September 2, 1795. ¶

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 16th inſtant, an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN JOHNSTON, a native of Ireland, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort red hair, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, pitted with the ſmallpox; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, old jacket without ſleeves, toilinet ſtripe, with the back part of country made linen, ſtriped alſo, with a remarkable piece up the middle, two ſhirts, one new tow linen, the other of flax, and old, two pair of tow linen trowſers, both coloured dark olive. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in the gaol of this county, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN MENOUGH, Junior.

New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county, Auguſt 17, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above ſervant is gone toward Carliſle, as he has relations in that place; he is ill provided for travelling, it is hoped the different ferries will be careful to examine ſuch, &c. ‖

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the townſhip of Springfield, county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to ſay,

1ſt. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or ſuppoſed to lie, in the townſhip of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinſon and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Liſhman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, his heirs and aſſigns forever, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 50 acres, more or leſs.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county aforeſaid, on or near a lane called Gaſkill's lane, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a reſidue and remainder of a ſurvey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or leſs, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 1791; alſo a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and alſo a third Piece of Land, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, alſo conveyed to ſame Jacob Shinn, by the ſame deed in fee.

4th. All theſe Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or ſuppoſed to be, two in number, one of them ſituate on or near Gaſkill's lane, in Northampton, aforeſaid, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforeſaid, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late ſheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21ſt October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county, aforeſaid, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, one moiety whereof the ſaid Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the ſame Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Joſeph Mullin, late ſheriff of the county aforeſaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and laſtly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the ſouth branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforeſaid, formerly purchaſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the laſt will and teſtament of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, are deviſed unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandſon Caleb, the ſon of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided beween them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforeſaid, Commiſſioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforeſaid, and their appurtenances, ſo as aforeſaid deviſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or ſhares. And unleſs proper objections ſhall be ſtated to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the ſaid Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the Lands and Premiſes aforeſaid, purſuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, anno domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

§ JAMES KINSEY.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Polly Gideon, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JACOB GIDEON.

Northern-Liberties, Aug. 24, 1795. *

CAME to place of the ſubſcriber, near the turnpike road, 9 miles from Philadelphia, a light Bay HORSE, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded I. S. on his ſhoulder and flank. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. MATTHIAS CLINE.

Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 5, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of *Jacob Peterman*, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 14th of May, a ſtray brindle COW. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain T. BIS BROWN, who pretended to be a Watch-maker, and was going to ſet up his buſineſs in Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 22d day of laſt month hired a bay gelding from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading aforeſaid, to travel to Philadelphia, and wanted ſaid horſe only for eight days at fartheſt but has not ſince returned; he went from Philadelphia with ſaid horſe, and has practiſed more diſhoneſt tricks; the ſubſcriber offers the above reward to any perſon for taking up the ſaid T. Bis Brown, and horſe, ſo that the owner may recover his horſe, and ſaid Brown be brought to juſtice, or ten dollars for the horſe only. The horſe is betwee 5 and 6 years old, a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, and a little hipſhot on the left ſide; the ſaddle about half worn, new blue ſaddle cloth, bound with red binding, ſilver oval plates, with C. F. in a cypher engraved thereon, and ſilver ſtaples for holſters, and a new double rein bridle with plated bit and mounting, and alſo a port-manteau, ſomething worn and ript.

S. W. * CONRAD FESIG.

Reading, Auguſt 10th, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, on the Ridge road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, 14 miles from the former, containing 85 acres of land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone houſe, 40 feet ſquare, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a ſtone out-houſe, 16 feet ſquare, together with a good ſtone barn, ſheds and ſtable, a valuable orchard, and ſeveral never failing ſprings of water. This tract is moſtly good limeſtone land, and there are two good quarries on the premiſes; about ten acres of ſaid land are well timbered, ſix acres are good meadow, and ten more may be made; this place has been heretofore occupied as a Tavern, known by the name of the Seven Stars. It is a good ſituation for this, or almoſt any other kind of public buſineſs The terms of ſale may be known by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, No. 33, Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

PETER MATHER.

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 22, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſtletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well encloſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malleſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſtletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

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SEPTEMBER, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3402.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. XII.

THE remaining allegations in diſparagement of the third article, are to this effect—1. That the exception of the country of the Hudſon's bay company, owing to its undefined limits, renders the ſtipulations in our favour in a great meaſure nugatory. 2. That the privileges granted to Great-Britain in our Miſſiſippi ports, are impolitic, becauſe without reciprocity. 3. That the agreement to forbear to lay duties of entry on peltries, is the ſurrender, without equivalent, of a valuable item of revenue, and will give to the Britiſh the facility of carrying on their fur trade through us, with the uſe of our advantages. 4. That the articles which will be brought from Europe into Canada, coming duty free, can be afforded cheaper than the ſame articles going thither from us, charged with a heavy duty on their importation into the United States, and with the expence of a long tranſportation by land and inland navigation. 5. That the population of Canada, which, by a cenſus in 1784, amounted only to 123,082 ſouls, is too ſmall to render the ſupply of European and Aſiatic commodities through us of ſo much importance, as to bear any compariſon with the loſs by the ſacrifice of the fur trade. 6. That the intercourſe to be permitted with the Britiſh territories will facilitate ſmuggling, to the injury of our revenue. 7. That the much greater extent of the United States than of the Britiſh territory deſtroys real reciprocity in the privileges granted by the article, giving, in fact, far greater advantages than are received. Theſe ſuggeſtions will be diſcuſſed in the order in which they are here ſtated.

1. It is true, that the country of the Hudſon's Bay company is not well defined. Their charter, granted in 1670, gives them "the ſole trade and commerce of all the ſeas, bays, ſtreights, creeks, lakes, rivers and ſounds, in whatſoever latitude they ſhall be, that lie within the entrance of the ſtreights, commonly called Hudſon's ſtreights, together with all the lands, countries, and territories, upon the coaſts and confines of the ſaid ſeas, ſtreights, bays, &c. *which are now actually poſſeſſed by any of our ſubjects, or by the ſubjects of any Chriſtian prince or ſtate.*"

To aſcertain their territorial limits, according to charter, it would be neceſſary to know what portion of country, at the time of the grant, was *actually poſſeſſed* by the ſubjects of Great-Britain, or of ſome other Chriſtian prince or ſtate, but though this be not known, the general hiſtory of the country, as to ſettlement, will demonſtrate, that it could not have extended far weſtward, certainly not to that region which is the ſcene of trade in furs, commonly called the North-Weſt Trade, carried on by the Canada company from Canada; the poſſeſſion of which, as far as poſſeſſion exiſts, is recent. We learn from a traveller, who has lately viſited that region, that one of this company's eſtabliſhments is in lat. 56, 9. N. long. 117, 43. W. that is about 20 degrees of longitude weſtward of the Lake of the Woods; and it is generally underſtood, that the entire ſcene of the trade of this company is weſtward of the limits of the Hudſon's Bay company.

Canada, on the north, is bounded by the territories of the Hudſon's Bay Company. This is admitted by the treaty of Utrecht, and eſtabliſhed by the act of parliament in 1774. commonly called the Quebec act. The treaty of Utrecht provides for the ſettlement of the boundary by commiſſioners. I have not been able to trace whether the line was ever actually ſo ſettled, but ſeveral maps lay down a line as the one ſettled by the treaty of Utrecht, which runs north of the Lake of the Woods.

In a caſe thus ſituated, the United States will juſtly claim, under the article, acceſs to all that country, the trade of which is now carried on through Canada. This will reſult both from the certainty that there were no actual poſſeſſions, at the date of the charter, ſo far interior, and from the fact of the trade being carried on through a different channel, by a different company, under the ſuperintendance and protection of a different government, that of Canada. It may be aſked, why was the article embarraſſed by the exception of the country of the Hudſon's Bay Company? The anſwer is this, That the charter of this Company gives to it a monopoly within its limits, and, therefore, a right to trade there could not have been granted, with propriety, to a foreign power, by treaty. It is true that it has been queſtioned, whether this monopoly was valid againſt Britiſh ſubjects, ſeeing that the charter had not been confirmed by act of parliament. But beſides that this doubt has been confined to Britiſh ſubjects, it would appear that, in fact, the company has enjoyed the monopoly granted by its charter, even againſt them, and with at leaſt the implied approbation of parliament. In the year 1749, petitions were preferred to the Houſe of Commons, by different trading towns in England, for reſcinding the monopoly, and opening the trade. An enquiry was inſtituted by the Houſe. The report of its committee was favourable to the conduct and pretenſions of the company, and againſt the expediency of opening the trade; and the buſineſs terminated there.

This circumſtance of there being a monopoly, confirms the argument drawn from the fact, that the north weſt trade is carried on through Canada by the Canada Company: A deciſive preſumption that the ſcene of that trade is not within the country of the Hudſon's Bay Company, and is, conſequently, within the operation of the privilege granted to us.

Though it will be partly a digreſſion, I cannot forbear, in this place, to notice ſome obſervations of CATO in his Xth number. After ſtating that in 1784 the peltry from Canada ſold in London for 230,000l. ſterling, he proceeds to obſerve, that, excluding the territories of the Hudſon's Bay Company, nine tenths of this trade is within the limits of the United States; and though, with ſtudied ambiguity of expreſſion, he endeavours to have it underſtood, that nine tenths of the trade which yielded the peltry that ſold for 230,000l. ſterling in 1784, was within our territories, it is natural to aſk how he aſcertained the limits of the Hudſon's Bay Company (which, at other times is aſſerted, by way of objection to the article, to be altogether indefinite) with ſo much exactneſs as to be able to pronounce what proportion, if any, of the trade carried on through Canada may have come from that country, towards the calculation which has led to the concluſion, that nine tenths of the whole lies within our limits? The truth is, indubitably and notoriouſly, that whether any or whatever part of the peltry exported from Canada may come from the country of the Hudſon's Bay Company, ſeven eighths* of the whole trade which furniſhed that peltry has its ſource on the Britiſh ſide of the boundary line. It follows, that if it were even true, that only one tenth of the whole lay in that part of the Britiſh territory, which is not of the Hudſon's Bay Company, inaſmuch as only one ſeventh of it lies within our limits, the reſult would be, that the trade in which we granted an equal privilege was to that in which a like privilege was granted to us, one ſeventh to one tenth, and not according to Cato, as nine to one. This legerdemain, in argument and calculation, is really too frivolous for ſo ſerious a ſubject. Or, to ſpeak more properly, it is too ſhocking, by the ſpirit of deception which it betrays. CATO has a further obſervation with regard to the trade with the Indians of the Miſſiſippi, and from that river into the Spaniſh territories—The product of all this trade, he ſays, muſt go down the Miſſiſippi, and, but for the ſtipulation of the third article, would have been excluſively ours; becauſe "by the treaty of Paris, though the Britiſh might navigate the Miſſiſippi, yet they did not own a foot of land upon either of its banks; whereas the United States poſſeſſing all the Indian country in the vicinity of that river and the Eaſt bank, for many hundred miles, could, when they pleaſed, eſtabliſh factories and monopolize that commerce."

This aſſertation, with regard to the treaty at Paris, is in every ſenſe incorrect; for the ſeventh article of that treaty eſtabliſhes a boundary between the dominions of France and his Britannic majeſty, "a line drawn along the middle of the Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this and the lakes Mourepau and Pont Chairtraim to the ſea," and cedes to his BRITANNIC MAJESTY all the country on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi. By the treaty of Paris, then, his Britannic Majeſty owned all, except the town and iſland of New-Orleans, the territory on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, inſtead of not having a foot of land there.

Whether a part of this territory does not ſtill belong to him, is a point not yet ſettled. The treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain ſuppoſes that part will remain to Great-Britain; for one line of boundary between us and her, deſignated by that treaty, is a line due weſt from the lake of the woods to the Miſſiſippi. If in fact this river runs far enough north to be interſected by ſuch a line, according to the ſuppoſition of the laſt mentioned treaty, ſo much of that river, and the land upon it, as ſhall be north of the line of interſection, will continue to be of the dominion of Great-Britain. The lately made treaty, not abandoning the poſſibility of this being the caſe, provides for a ſurvey to aſcertain the fact; and in every event, the intent of the treaty of peace will require that ſome cloſing line, more or leſs direct, ſhall be drawn from the lake of the woods to the Miſſiſippi. The poſition therefore, that Great-Britain has no land or ports on the Miſſiſippi, takes for granted what is not aſcertained, and of which the contrary is preſumed by the treaty of peace.

The trade with the Indian country on our ſide of the Miſſiſippi, from the Ohio to the lake of the Woods (if that river extends ſo far north) ſome fragments excepted, has its preſent direction through Detroit and Michillimacanac, and is included in my calculation, heretofore ſtated, of the proportion which the Indian trade within our limits bears to that within the Britiſh limits. Its eſtimated amount is even underſtood to embrace the proceeds of a clandeſtine traffic with the Spaniſh territories; ſo that the new ſcene ſuddenly explored by CATO, is old and trodden ground, the ſpecial reference to which cannot vary the reſults that have been preſented. It is ſtill unqueſtionable and notoriouſly true, that the fur trade within our limits bears no proportion to that within the Britiſh limits. As to a contingent traffic with the territories of Spain, each party will be free to purſue according to right and opportunity; each would have, independent of the treaty, the facility of bordering territories. The geography of the beſt regions of the fur trade, in the Spaniſh territories, is too little known to be much reaſoned upon, and if the Spaniards, according to their uſual policy, incline to exclude their neighbours, their precaution along the Miſſiſippi will render the acceſs to it circuitous: a circumſtance which makes it problematical, whether the poſſeſſion of the oppoſite bank is, as to that object, an advantage or not, and whether we may not find it convenient to be able, under the treaty, to take a circuit through the Britiſh territories.

2. It is upon the ſuggeſtion of Great-Britain having no ports on the Miſſiſippi, that the charge of want of reciprocity, in the privileges granted, with regard to the uſe of that river, is founded. The ſuggeſtion has been ſhewn to be more peremptory than is juſtified by facts. Yet it is ſtill true, that the ports on our ſide bear no proportion to any that can exiſt on the part of the Britiſh, according to the preſent ſtate of territory. It will be examined in a ſubſequent place, how far this diſproportion is a proper rule in the eſtimate of reciprocity. But let it be obſerved in the mean time, that in judging of the reciprocity of an article, it is to be taken collectively. If, upon the whole, the privileges obtained are as valuable as thoſe granted, there is a ſubſtantial reciprocity; and to this teſt, upon full and fair examination of the article, I freely refer the deciſion. Beſides, if the ſituation of Great Britain did not permit, in this particular, a preciſe equivalent, it will not follow that the grant on our part was improper, unleſs it can be ſhewn, that it was attended with ſome inconvenience, injury or loſs to us; a thing which has not been, and I believe cannot be ſhewn. Perhaps there is a very importantly beneficial ſide to this queſtion. The treaty of peace eſtabliſhed between us and Great-Britain, a common intereſt in the Miſſiſippi; the preſent treaty ſtrengthens that common intereſt. Every body knows that the uſe of the river is denied ſo by Spain, and that it is an indiſpenſible outlet to our weſtern country. Is it an inconvenient thing to us, that the intereſt of Great-Britain has in this particular been more completely ſeparated from that of Spain, and more cloſely connected with ours?

3. The agreement to forbear to lay duties of entry on peltries, is completely defenſible on the following grounds (viz.) It is the general policy of commercial nations to exempt raw materials from duty. This has likewiſe been the uniform policy of the United States, and it has particularly embraced the article of *peltries* which by our exiſting laws may be imported into any port of the United States *free from duty.* The object of this regulation is the encouragement of manufactures, by facilitating a cheap ſupply of raw materials. A duty of entry therefore, as to ſuch part of the article as might be worked up at home, would be prejudicial to our manufacturing intereſt, as to ſuch part as might be exported, if the duty was not drawn back, would injure our commercial intereſt. But it is the general policy of our laws, in conformity with the practice of other commercial countries, to draw back and return the duties charged upon the importation of foreign commodities. This has reference to the advancement of the export trade of the country; ſo that with regard to ſuch peltries as ſhould be re-exported, there would be no advantage to our revenue for having laid a duty of entry.

Such a duty then being contrary to our eſtabliſhed ſyſtem and to true principles, there can be no object to a ſtipulation againſt it. As to its having the effect of making our country the channel of the Britiſh trade in peltries, this, if true, and it is indeed probable, could not but promote our intereſt. A large proportion of the profits would neceſſarily remain with us to compenſate for tranſportation and agencies. It is likely too, that to ſecure the fidelity of agents, as is uſual, co-partnerſhips would be formed, of which Britiſh capital would be the principal inſtrument, and which would throw a ſtill greater proportion of the profits into our hands. The more we can make our country the ENTREPOT, the EMPORIUM of the trade of foreigners, the more we ſhall profit. There is no commercial principle more obvious than this, more univerſally agreed, or more generally practiſed upon, in countries where commerce is well underſtood.

4. The fourth of the above enumerated ſuggeſtions is anſwered in its principal point by the practice juſt ſtated, of drawing back the duties on importation, when articles are re exported. This would place the articles, which we ſhould

[*For Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

* Some ſtatements rate it between ſix eighths and ſeven eighths.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

IN order to come to a cool and diſpaſſionate way of thinking on the ſubject of the treaty, let us for a moment advert to the ſtages through which it has paſſed, and the one at which it *ſtill* ſtands; and thence let us examine if there be no way to get rid of it, without a reſort to ſuch improper methods as are now aking

It is a prevailing idea, I find, among all with whom I have converſed, and the ſame error runs through all the writings I have yet ſeen on the ſubject, that a ratification of the treaty by the Preſident is to *ruin us*: that there is no reſort but to our repreſentatives in Congreſs, to the people, or to arms, from that ratification, as it is called. Thoſe who undertake to be ſuch poſitive and ſevere critics on an inſtrument like that, ought certainly to be better judges of the effects of the vote and other proceedings which it is ſaid have now been had thereon.

This treaty, it appears, Mr. Davis, has been referred by the Preſident of America to the Senate for their conſideration and deciſion. The Senate have again returned it to the Preſident, with a recommendation to ſend it back to the court of Great-Britain to be amended in the XIIth article. The Preſident, it is ſaid, has complied with the vote and recommendation of the Senate; nor could he with propriety have done otherwiſe. But does it follow from thence that the treaty is now ratified? Certainly not. The Preſident and the Senate have again to conſider of the amendment, and then either to ratify or reject finally. Nor is this all. The treaty and conſtitution together provide other effectual remedies.

The XXVIIIth art. of the treaty provides, "That whereas the ſaid XIIth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the ſigning the preliminary or other articles of peace, which ſhall terminate the preſent war in which his Majeſty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper meaſures ſhall by concert be taken, for bringing the ſubject of that article into amicable treaty and diſcuſſion, ſo early before the expiration of the ſaid term as that new arrangements on that head may by that time be perfected and ready to take place But if it ſhould unfortunately happen, that his Majeſty and the United States ſhould not be able to agree on ſuch new arrangements, in that caſe all the articles of this treaty, except the firſt ten, ſhall then ceaſe and expire together."

Here then is unqueſtionably two remedies in our preſent ſituation itſelf, *miſerable and dangerous as it is thought*, againſt the conſequences apprehended from the adoption and operation of the treaty, without recourſe to inflammatory and unconſtitutional means to procure its rejection. 1. If the Preſident ſhall have thought it his duty to comply with the conſtitutional vote of the Senate, in preference to liſtening to the popular voice, and has ſent the treaty on for further negociation and amendment, the buſineſs, as I have already premiſed, is ſtill afloat, and ſubject to future diſcuſſion, adoption or rejection, by the Preſident and the Senate. Previous to whoſe determination, there will be full time to obtain the true ſenſe of the people, in a conſtitutional way, by inſtructions through their ſtate repreſentatives to their ſenators (if the conſtitutionality of that courſe even is not doubtful) and to their Congreſſional delegates, with reſpect to the infringement of their conſtitutional rights intruſted to their hands And 2d. If the Preſident and Senate ſhould then, in open contradiction to ſuch inſtructions, perſiſt in going on with the treaty, there is ſtill an eaſy and natural death for it, in both the treaty itſelf and the conſtitution. By the ſaid XXVIIIth article, which ſtill ſtands unimpaired by the vote of the Senate, the XIIth article is to expire in two years after the preſent European war. And unleſs the ſaid XIIth article be "brought into amicable treaty and diſcuſſion, ſo early before the expiration of the ſaid term." (of two years) "as their new arrangements on that head may by that time be perfected and ready to take place, then all the articles of the treaty, except the firſt ten, ſhall ceaſe and expire together." So, that in caſe either of the parties ſhould refuſe or neglect to renew the ſaid XIIth article either as it now ſtands, or as it may be amended under the vote and recommendation of the Senate, or as they may then agree, the whole of the treaty then, in ſuch caſe, except the ten firſt articles, will at once be got rid of together. And the preſumption is, that the time neceſſary for beginning the renewal of that article, will be nearly at hand before the final ratifications, in the preſent ſituation of the buſineſs, can take place, as it is not likely that the war will now laſt long; in which time, before any real injury can be done, the re-election of a Preſident and many of the Senators may produce an eaſy and natural death to the whole, by the voice of the people, in the true and certain conſtitutional way, without any premature and dangerous reſort to improper means

As long as thoſe officers continue in office, as I have hinted before, they have their duties marked out to them by the Conſtitution. One of thoſe duties is to *make treaties*. If treaties are then *made* or *unmade* by the advice of any one elſe, and not according to their *own judgments*, they cannot certainly be ſaid to be the *act of them*. It is ſurely odd, therefore, that thoſe who are ſuch ſticklers for *Conſtitutional rights* in one inſtance, ſhould be the firſt in another to perſuade the executive to make a breach of the Conſtitution and their oath, by following the opinions of their reſolutions, addreſſes and *inſtructions*, in preference to their own judgments! Even the right of the ſenatorial electors to inſtruct that body is queſtionable upon this ground. The Conſtitution makes it the duty of the Preſident, by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties. It does not ſay under the *inſtructions* of the ſtate legiſlatures or *any one elſe*. From whence the right of inſtructing that body is then derived, I believe, cannot poſſibly be ſhewn It cannot be ſaid to be among the rights embraced in that maxim, of all powers being reſerved which are not expreſsly given away, for here the power is expreſsly given away. The only real and conſtitutional mode then, I ſay, to procure a treaty on the wiſhes of the people, in ſtrictneſs is, by the election of a Preſident and Senate who think as they think.

With reſpect to the treaty itſelf, Mr. Davis, I agree entirely with its friends in its object, though not wholly in its compoſition.

In our preſent infant, unprepared ſtate, it was certainly better to cultivate, upon almoſt any terms, the ſafe grounds of peace, than to court the horrors of another war, before the wounds of the laſt were entirely healed. For this purpoſe then, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, has been propoſed with Great-Britain, without declaring war with any other nation, unleſs too *tame* and *ſervile* a diſpoſition to keep peace, as has been ſaid by the enemies themſelves to negociation, can be now termed, for the *convenient* purpoſe of finding fault, into a proof of ſuch a declaration or diſpoſition. The enemies to negociation, who of courſe would have been enemies of any treaty that could have been formed, ſay, that it is better to enter into the war with France againſt Great-Britain, than to keep out of it upon any terms. For, ſay they, if France ſhould fail in her preſent undertaking, we ſhall be the next object of monarchical and tyrannical reſentment.

Upon their own principles then, the plain and ſimple queſtion will be, whether it is beſt for America to go to deſtruction with France, if they ſhould fail, or to ſave herſelf in any other way independent of that nation? For what, let me aſk, would be the end of our engaging in the war with that gallant people? Even admitting that we could render them all the ſervice in the war, ſpoken of by ſome, in diſtreſſing the trade of their enemy, of what great conſequence would that be to their preſent important undertaking, of which the war is but a trivial part, and to the accompliſhment of which part, they appear themſelves ſo extremely adequate? If that nation ſhould now prove unequal in military ardor, to all their undertakings in that way, it is not eaſy to determine where they will be able to find a ſufficient recruit. It will not be for the want of that kind of competency they will ever fail in their great and noble undertaking. It will be for want of prudence and moderation among themſelves in the ſettlement of a wiſe and ſtable government, to inſure their internal ſafety. The violence of party rage, and perſonal prejudice, under a pretence of patriotiſm on one ſide, and bribery and corruption on the other, which ſome would fain introduce among ourſelves, are the moſt probable means of the Britiſh ever conquering either them or us. Theſe we cannot aſſiſt them in preventing.

If, therefore, the failure of the French is to be our deſtruction, and our engaging with them in their troubles cannot prevent that failure, where is the virtue, the policy or the *patriotiſm* in following that courſe of conduct? If we are to be ruined, it is immaterial whether it be by one nation or another; by friendſhip or enmity; by foreign negociation or domeſtic folly. It is better to be ſaved, on any terms, than to be ruined at all. To ſecure a timely intereſt with the nation, who it is ſaid, is to ruin us, in caſe of the failure of the French when that ſecurity on our parts is to take nothing from the latter, as it appears we could be of no real benefit to them, could therefore be no crime in America. It was perfectly conſiſtent with the object of the enemies to the treaty themſelves even—a proviſion againſt the very danger they apprehend—An object, which is certainly forgot, when we talk of America's having no intereſt in the propoſed treaty with Great-Britain. For whatever may be the many particular defects of the treaty itſelf, it certainly cannot be chargeable with the general one, ſo loudly and triumphantly given to it, of a total want of reciprocity, when we contemplate this firſt and great object It is certainly nothing ſhort of our independence, agreeable to the doctrines of the the enemies of the treaty themſelves, which America has in view, in return for whatever ſhe may concede The conceſſions to be made, as numerous as they may be, can only be equal to the benefit propoſed, in arreſting, inſtead of forwarding that general end. I have already given it as my opinion, that the treaty, as negociated at preſent, may poſſibly have that effect.

It may eaſily be conceived, however, that men equally *wiſe* with *ſome of us*, who entertain an opinion of this ſort of the treaty, may think otherwiſe, without being guilty of the *crimes* imputed to them. And when we conſider coolly and diſpaſſionately the methods which have been taken to ſuppreſs even the reaſons of its friends, in excuſe for their miſtakes—if they are miſtakes—we cannot but begin to ſuſpect that error itſelf lies on the other ſide. When we ſee popular rage, and perſonal prejudice called upon, not to combat, but entirely to ſilence by main force, and ſuperior noiſe, the invitation to argument and fair diſcuſſion; men objected to in order to oppoſe things; and every effort to obſcure and entirely exclude the light, in a matter in which all our beſt reaſonings and ſoundeſt judgments are called upon by our deareſt intereſts to act, we cannot indeed but almoſt poſitively conclude at once, without requiring any further proof, that even total error itſelf, or *what is charged to others*, in ſo illiberal way, lies on the ſide of thoſe who have taken ſuch inconcluſive and unſatisfactory methods for us to form our deciſions on. Let us candidly and diſpaſſionately, for a moment then, reflect on the conduct of the enemies, as well as the friends to the treaty; and not with one eye open and the other ſhut, examine with all the critical acrimony, or rather with all the violent ravings of perſonal prejudice and party rage, into that on the one hand, and leave entirely unexplored ſimilar conſiderations on the other.

When we were firſt *favored* with an authentic copy of the treaty, by the Senator who ſent it to the preſs, what was the conſequence? Meetings were immediately called in the different towns on the continent, whoſe intereſts, it is well known, are diametrically oppoſite to the great body of the people, and ought therefore, if ſuſpicions are to go for argument, always to be ſuſpected, when ſo extremely anxious and forward in any political queſtion. An offer was made, in *New-York*, at one of thoſe meetings, to diſcuſs and throw ſome light on the ſubject, "Sufficiently competent to an immediate deciſion, the *enlightened city* poſſeſſed not a ſingle member who ſtood in need of any information on ſo *trifling* and *contemptible* a matter: Forgetting at the ſame time the compaſſion due to ſome of the reſt of their fellow citizens of America, who might not be quite ſo capable, to whom certainly the offer was a friendly one, the kindneſs was returned, and the *well anticipated* and *thoroughly underſtood* reaſonings ſilenced, by the powerful and real *knocking* down arguments of *bricks* and *ſtones*. A *Camillus*, notwithſtanding, ariſes from under the *weighty* reaſonings; and really ſays ſomething in favor of the treaty: "But then his arguments, however ſtrong and concluſive, ſhould have no weight, becauſe they come from the pen of a *Hamilton*," as if a real and truly enlightened argument, from an infidel or a dæmon, was not of more value to a people who ſtood in the moſt imminent need that ever men did of information, than the enthuſiaſtic zeal and folly of the moſt pure and devout *political ſaint* in chriſtendom.

Proceedings like theſe, I confeſs, have great weight with me againſt the ſide they are intended to advance; and when we place the objections and reaſonings of all the *town* meetings on the continent, who have *condeſcended to reaſon*, in oppoſition to the arguments of this ſingle citizen, which were then ſuppreſſed, it only ſerves to convince me more and more of the opinion with which I firſt ſet out, of the *impropriety* of attempting to take the deciſion of the queſtion from the perſon to whom it conſtitutionally belonged, to confide it with thoſe committees and reſolution people, on that much relied on conſideration of their *weight of numbers*. In ſhort, the more I reflect on the means which have been taken to keep the people from thinking coolly and deliberately on the buſineſs, by inflaming their paſſions and drawing their attentions from the true merits of the ſubject to improper objects, the more I am led to doubt my firſt opinions about the treaty myſelf.

In every inſtance, it appears as if great jockeyſhip had been uſed, that prejudice and paſſion ſhould get the ſtart, well knowing how unequal they would be in the race when ever reaſon ſhould ſet out. In this light then, I even begin to view the manner of the treaty's coming out. The publication of a treaty by a *congreſſional ſenator*, with a note accompanying it, "that it had been too long kept from the people's view," was too powerful and *authoritative* an argument in the inflammatory way to be withſtood. The treaty was condemned of courſe. It did not require to be read to know that it was bad. To ſuch ſhort and concluſive reaſoning as this, there was no applying any thing at firſt to overtake its rapid effects. For the merits of any publication, which could have come from a *leſs authoritative* courſe, to have been underſtood, muſt at leaſt have been read. There was no poſſibility therefore for any argument in favour of the treaty to have a fair and equal ſtart with the oppoſition. For no argument on that ſide as *laconic* as the one juſt quoted on the other, could have been half as concluſive. What then is the concluſion to be drawn from ſuch an argument, through a calm and diſpaſſionate reflection, when the rage and fury which it firſt created has ſubſided? That it is the beſt and only influential one that could have come even from the high and exalted quarter of *authority*.

A moment's reflection on the real merits of this act, will ſhew, that it was intended to produce an inflammation which was to deſtroy the treaty, and not to advance the cauſe of republicaniſm, as has been loudly and triumphantly boaſted.

Patriotic, democratic, and meritorious as this act of publiſhing the treaty may be pretended to be, I will venture to affirm, that it has laid the foundation of more real injury to republicaniſm, than any thing that has ever yet happened in America. It has ever been objected to republicaniſm, and I fear with too good reaſon too, from what has now appeared, that the numbers it employs in its counſel will ever prevent the obſervance of *ſecrecy*, however neceſſary it may be. The neceſſity I will not pretend to in the preſent caſe: nor do I ſuppoſe it was either required or *recommended*.*

But ſuppoſe it reverſed, for a moment, in its object, how then will this applauded act of publiſhing the treaty ſtand in the eyes of its warmeſt advocates? Suppoſe, for a moment, we had been about forming a treaty offenſive and defenſive with our friends the French againſt the Britiſh, and a ſenator friendly to the latter had divulged its contents; or ſuppoſe we had actually been engaged in a war, on ſuch a treaty, and any of the executive officers intruſted with its ſecrets had publiſhed them to the world; how meritorious would ſuch an act been held!!

The truth is, we have ſuffered our paſſions and prejudices to run away with our reaſon on this occaſion—or rather the men of paſſion and prejudice have been making all the noiſe that was neceſſary for themſelves and the men of reaſon too; for every perſon who will condeſcend to reflect for a moment, muſt perceive, that the principle, and of courſe the conſequences, are the ſame, in the one caſe, that they would be in the other. Our intereſt may be materially affected by the example of either: and to ſuffer our intereſts to be injured by our friendſhip for any one, is to deſtroy even that friendſhip itſelf in the end. Friendſhip is founded on ſelf intereſt. It is but the ſhadow of an affection of one's ſelf—the virtue of ſome good office reflected back from the benefit it affords one man, in the likeneſs of his love for himſelf, upon another. It is that ſecondary kind of partiality for ourſelves we commonly call friendſhip. Take away the ſubſtance, which is our own *intereſt*, and the ſhadow is gone alſo. Let an individual do ninety and nine good offices, and withhold the hundredth, and † 'tis ſaid, we are no longer bound in *gratitude* to him. The ſame principles which are applied to individuals, will hold good as to nations; for nations are compoſed of individuals, and therefore can be no better.

Any thing therefore which goes to the deſtruction of our true intereſts, operates to the injury of that friendſhip which aroſe out of the former promotion of thoſe intereſts. An overſtraining of our friendſhip and gratitude for one nation, beyond certain given principles of good policy to ourſelves, acts as a precedent for deſigning men in favour of another. The preſent treaty, for inſtance, has been publiſhed to the world, becauſe it was injurious to the French intereſt. A future treaty, on this good example *ſo much applauded*, may be next publiſhed, becauſe it is injurious to the *Britiſh*. No one can ſay but that the principle will be the ſame, whatever may be the difference of conſequences at *firſt*. Though the truth is, the ſame cauſes will always, ſooner or later, produce the ſame effects. If the publication of this treaty, which is to produce at preſent a good effect, is an example *worthy imitation*, will it not be a bad thing at laſt, if the imitation ſhould be in what may produce harm.

What then could have been the object of the publication of the treaty in the manner it was? Certainly not to promote the permanent and ſubſtantial intereſts of America! What then but to incenſe the people againſt the treaty, for it is not to be preſumed that a *congreſſional ſenator* would act without a motive!

It is a principle in law, that when a witneſs attempts to prove too much, he proves *nothing*. The ſame rule may be applied to the objections to the treaty. There is not a part as the inimitable *Camillus* juſtly obſerves, that is even admitted to be *inoffenſive*, by thoſe paſſionate objectors.

LUCIAN.

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breach which the act of publiſhing it would have been, had it been required or recommended to have been kept ſecret. The conſtitution declares in another place, "that each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member," [art. I. ſec. V. clauſe 2]—from theſe circumſtances, and the author's idea of the ſenator in queſtion, he concludes there was no ſecrecy required. It may eaſily be ſeen by the bent of the argument, that the preſent object is not to enquire into the fact, or to criminate, but to eſtabliſh other points.

† Is not this the doctrine now held out by thoſe flaming patriots with reſpect to the Preſident.

* For the conſtitution ſays, "each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as ſhall in their judgements require ſecrecy," [art. I. ſec. V. clauſe 3]—what the particular oath of a ſenator may be is one of thoſe ſecrets to me. They muſt all however take the general oath, "to ſupport this conſtitution," [art. VI. clauſe 3]—we cannot ſuppoſe, I ſay then, that any ſenator of the United States, who was ſo penetrating as to diſcover the infractions which the treaty makes of the conſtitution, would be ſo forgetful of the

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Salem, and 3 from Wood's-Town, adjoining Sharp-Town. The tract contains between 5 and 600 acres of land, of which 300 are cleared upland, of an excellent ſoil for wheat, and divided into 26 fields, incloſed with an excellent cedar fence, ſet on large ſtones; about 50 acres of excellent meadow, and more may eaſily be made, having ſtreams of water on three ſides thereof, the reſidue is excellent woodland, conſiſting of oak, hickory and black walnut; it is ſuppoſed to yield from 40 to 50 cords per acre; there are on ſaid tract 5 cedar log dwelling houſes, almoſt new, a ſtory and a half high, with two rooms on a floor, about 6 or 800 excellent bearing apple trees, a conſiderable part of which of the beſt grafted fruit, beſides a variety of other valuable fruit trees; there is alſo on the premiſes a tide landing on Salem creek, the land is high, the neighbourhood very healthy, and the water excellent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JOHN M'COLLISTER, in Sharp Town, and for terms apply to WILLIAM H. TOD, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL SHARP, Franklin furnace, Suſſex county.

September 25, 1795. 9w*

Philadelpia, September 30.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated on Monday last.

"Our ſickneſs continues nearly the ſame—31 deaths on Friday—31 on Saturday—27 or 28 we are informed yeſterday; the times appear extremely gloomy, no buſineſs doing, numbers have moved out of town, the country people are afraid to come in, and take every advantage of us. It is rumoured about that that there is not flour enough in the city to laſt one week. How true this is we cannot ſay, but no doubt the quantity is ſmall; 15 or 16 dollars are given per barrel, and 6d for 15 ounces of bread --diſtreſſing times indeed! The countenances of people appear changed, and there is ſcarcely any converſation but about the fever we keep clear as yet."

Capt. White, of the brig Betſey, 77 days from Elſenore, informs that he left that place on ths 12th July, in company with the ſhip Thomas and Sarah, Capt Nichols, and brig ——, Capt. Smith, both bound for Boſton, When he left Copenhagen, the Ruſſian fleet, and the combined fleets of Denmark and Sweden, were lying at anchor in the road, ready to ſail at a moment's notice. The pilots were on board the Ruſſian fleet, which was to ſail the next day.

Extract of a letter from Fort Waſhington, Auguſt 28 1795.

"By Clarke, the preſent expreſs, a copy of the Treaty concluded with the Indians, is forwarded to the War-Office, which I hope will meet with public approbation. The Indians, without any exception, are perfectly well ſatisfied."

The brig Betſey, Captain White, from Copenhagen, arrived here on Monday. Captain White left that port the 12th of July, and put into Torbay, where he received London papers, the Star, to the 30th July.

LONDON, July 30.

EXPEDITION AGAINST FRANCE.

Yeſterday, after our paper was at preſs, Captain Durham, of the Anſon frigate, arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, dated Quiberon Bay, the 23d inſt. The intelligence received by government, reſpecting this ill-fated expedition, though it has been anticipated by every perſon not abſolutely ſtupid, or blinded by prejudice, is truly afflicting to humanity. On the 21ſt inſt. at night, the French General Hoche, with a conſiderable force, made an attack on the Emigrant poſts in Quiberon, drove every thing before him, attacked Fort Sanſculotte, cut thoſe who defended it to pieces, carried all the entrenchments, and completely drove the Emigrants from the Peninſula. The loſs on this occaſion is variouſly ſtated: to this country the whole force has been loſt—but it does not follow that all the individuals who compoſed it have been butchered; on the contrary, many of them joined the Republicans, and aſſiſted them in gaining the victory. What elſe could be expected from men who were priſoners of war in this country, and who enliſted in the emigrant corps with no other view than thereby to be enabled to reach their own country? The moſt moderate account we have heard, ſtates the loſs in killed at upwards of two thouſand, beſides the priſoners, and thoſe who went over to the enemy. All our ſtores are gone, and all our artillery, including ſome upper deck guns that had been landed from our ſhips for the batteries, beſides thoſe which we formerly announced to have been loſt.

Some of the Emigrants fortunately effected their eſcape on board our fleet: we know not how many, as ſome of our accounts ſtate them at only a few hundreds, while others make them amount to nearly 2000, including women and children. Many in attempting to gain the ſhips periſhed in the water.

As the accounts in circulation are extremely various, and in ſome things contradictory, we purpoſely avoid mentioning many circumſtances which have reached us, and ſhall for the preſent content ourſelves with laying before our readers the following letters, which will enable them to form a pretty correct ſtatement of the buſineſs:

From our Plymouth Correſpondent.

"Plymouth, July 28.

"Laſt night arrived here the Anſon, of 38 guns, Captain Durham, from Quiberon Bay, with diſpatches for the Admiralty, with which an officer ſet off expreſs for London: ſhe left the fleet off Belle-iſle laſt Thurſday, then blocking up the French coaſt. The news ſhe has brought is of a very unpleaſant nature: The current report is, that a very general action took place the 21ſt inſtant, on the Peninſula of Quiberon, between the Republican army and the Royaliſts, in which the latter were cut to pieces: the ſlaughter continued the greateſt part of the day and night, no quarter being given by either party: the loſs of the Royaliſts is variouſly ſtated, but by the beſt accounts the number miſſing amounted to about 8000 men; the loſs of cloathing and arms is alſo ſtated to be very conſiderable, beſides the upper deck guns of ſeveral men of war, that had been previouſly landed for the uſe of the Royaliſts: in ſhort, if the defeat is to the extent reported, the expedition ſeems nearly at an end. Several wounded Royaliſt officers are on board the Anſon, and her crew are ſaid to be very ſickly.

"We are happy to ſtate, that from all we can gather from this unfortunate intelligence, it does not appear that any of the Britiſh ſoldiers were in the action, or that any of them are miſſing."

From an officer in Sir J. P. Waren's fleet.

"Bay of Quiberon, July 23.

"What I feared has at length happened; and the Emigrants have loſt the Peninſula of Quiberon—a place of ſuch ſtrength, that half the men they had might have defended it againſt any force that could have been brought againſt it, if treachery had not been employed to ſacrifice them. From the extreme want of diſcipline in many of the corps employed upon the expedition, deſertions had been very frequent, and ſtrong ſuſpicions were entertained of ſecret correſpondencies kept up between ſome of the troops, and the Republican army under Gen. Hoche.—Theſe ſuſpicions are at length but too completely verified.

On the night of the 21ſt, the enemy, invited by ſome of the emigrant corps, marched againſt their advanced guard; they deceived one or two centinels, from having the counterſign; but they no ſooner made their appearance, than ſeveral of the emigrant ſoldiers deſerted to them. In ſhort, they arrived at the fort without a gun being fired, and they were in the ſame manner actually aſſiſted in taking poſſeſſion of it by the troops who were poſted in it to defend it. Count d'Tilly, who commanded the regiment of the Comte d'Hervilly, ſince that general was wounded, was fired upon by the troops of that regiment, and killed while encouraging the men to reſiſt the enemy. Indeed, the ſoldiers of that regiment turned their arms in general againſt their officers, and ſhot ſeveral of them. The regiment of Dreſnay laid down their arms; thoſe of Leon and Damas fought bravely; but the moſt noble ſtand made againſt the enemy was by the regiments commanded by the Comte de Sombreuil, who protected the retreat of the troops which embarked. By his able and ſpirited conduct, and by the aſſiſtance of ſeveral veſſels and gun boats from Sir J. Warren's fleet, the enemy were a good deal annoyed as they advanced, and time was given to ſome of the troops, women and children to get on board of ſhip, and alſo to ſave the military cheſt, and ſome other articles. The Count de Demas is among the killed: he is ſaid to have killed himſelf, when he ſaw at length he could not rally his troops—and the Comte de Sombreuil, with his regiments, are made priſoners. This misfortune has ariſen from the jealouſies which had taken place in many of the corps—from the ill diſpoſition of the privates to the cauſe they effected to eſpouſe, and to the inability of M. de Puiſaye, who was a man ill calculated for his difficult and arduous ſituation, though certainly hearty in the enterpriſe he had undertaken. If the Comte d'Hervilly had commanded, this misfortune would not have happened; but a want of attention to the conduct of the emigrant troops has proved the ruin of the expedition. The enemy were ſuffered, from the careleſſneſs of the emigrant commander, to tamper with their troops; and treachery ſeemed hardly ſuſpected, till it burſt forth in an almoſt general defection of the emigrants.

"In ſpite of the loſs of this place, which was certainly of conſiderable importance, it is impoſſible nor to be ſanguine of ultimate ſucceſs: this part of the country is entirely in favour of the Royaliſt cauſe. The armies of Charette, of Stoffiet, Scepeau, of la Bordonnay, are very ſtrong, and that of the General Tintigniac has augmented, we underſtand to 7000, ſince he undertook his expedition; ſince which too, he has obtained ſeveral important advantages over the enemy. We do not believe from every thing we have heard and ſeen, that there is one man in ten of the country people favourable to the Convention, in this part of France; and, with an able commander, the Royaliſt cauſe may ſcarcely doubt of ſucceſs.

"The boats and tranſports of Sir J. Warren's fleet carried the troops, &c. when they evacuated the peninſula, to the two ſmall iſlands of Houat and Hedie, a ſhort diſtance from Quiberon, where they landed above 2000 perſons. Theſe iſlands were captured ſince the Emigrants landed in Brittany; one of them is fortified and very ſtrong."

From another Officer, ſame date.

"I hope ſoon to be with you again in England, for our expedition has ended exactly in the manner expected by every intelligent officer who has had any means of judging of its probable ſucceſs. The Emigrant army has no more an exiſtence—not even of name. I informed you in my laſt that many of the men were deſerting to the Republicans and that we had been moſt egregiouſly impoſed upon with reſpect to the number of Royaliſts ready to join us in Brittany. The effects of theſe deſertions have been moſt fatal. It would appear, from all circumſtances combined, that many of them went over to the enemy by the conniyance and with the conſent of their companions, to inform them of the readineſs with which ſome of the corps would join the Republicans, and aid them in deſtroying the Royal army, as ſoon as they ſhould furniſh them with an opportunity.

"Be not ſurpriſed at this ſeeming inconſiſtency and want of principle for, from the manner in which ſome of theſe corps were filled up, nothing elſe could poſſibly be looked for by any but people who are continually expecting to ſee new phenomena in human nature:—During the ſeverity of laſt winter offers were made to the French priſoners of war in England to be releaſed from their captivity, and provided with clothes and pay, if they would enter themſelves as volunteers, to ſerve under the French Princes: many accepted the terms, were embodied, and tranſported to their native coaſt as a part of the force deſtined to reſtore Monarchy in France; and by their means the expedition has been prematurely blaſted: for but for their treachery, we might have hoped to have ſtood out at leaſt three or four days longer!

"On Tueſday night laſt (the 21ſt inſt) the Republican General Hoche, who had been joined by large reinforcements, advanced againſt the entrenchments of the Emigrants on the peninſula. His approach was altogether unperceived, for his friends among the Emigrants, by means of a deſerter, had contrived to put him in poſſeſſion of the ſign and counterſign, ſo that he paſſed ſeveral of the centinels without ſuſpicion. No ſooner had he ſhewn a diſpoſition to attack the advanced guard, than a greater part of the men joined him; and as the others threw down their arms and betook themſelves to flight, he met with little or no oppoſition till he reached Fort Sanſculotte, which was defended by about 5000 men. The ſlaughter now became dreadful. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the confuſion that inſtantly took place among the Emigrants; for many of them inſtantly joined the Republicans and aſſiſted them in the maſſacre. Every man's arm was raiſed againſt his brother: it became impoſſible to diſtinguiſh friends from foes, and many of the officers were actually cut down by their own men when in the act of giving their orders. The whole of the entrenchments were ſoon carried, and the greater part of the troops cut to pieces. Two battalions, under the command of M. Sombrieul, diſplayed wonderful bravery: but for them not a man of the whole expedition could have eſcaped. He covered the retreat of ſuch as could get off (only a few hundreds, including ſome women and children, who were received on board our ſhips, and have ſince been landed on two ſmall adjacent iſlands) with ſuch diſtinguiſhed ſkill and courage as even to attract the admiration of the enemy; but what he enabled others to effect, he was unable to accompliſh for his own brave followers. His bravery, however, was rewarded; for if we may credit the accounts which have reached us, Gen. Hoche, granted terms of capitulation to him and his men.

"I cannot inform you of the exact loſs that has been ſuſtained on this occaſion; but, with the exception of the few who reached our ſhips, all who were on the peninſula, to the amount of between ſix and eight thouſand, have been killed or taken priſoners.—All the baggage, ſtores, ammunition and artillery, has fallen into the hands of the enemy; beſides five of our American prizes laden with wheat, which had been detained here for the uſe of the Emigrants.

"Of the enemy's loſs we can have no account; it was, however, inconſiderable.—Their force is ſo differently ſtated, that I can procure no ſtatement of it at all to be depended upon, ſome accounts making them 15, others as high as 40,000. This, however, is a matter of little moment; for, if even forty thouſand had been found inſufficient, in a very few days their force would have been double that number.

"Some individuals among us affect to ſpeak of this event as a calamity, the effects of which may be yet ſurmounted, and the royaliſm of the people of Brittany be turned to good account: be aſſured, however, that the whole is a deluſion, and that ſhould a ſecond attempt be made in this quarter, a ſecond defeat would be the conſequence. Whatever conſequences might have been hoped for, had an army, inſtead of a handful of men, been ſent at firſt, the force of the Republicans on this coaſt is now ſo formidable, that the whole legions of Germany could make as little impreſſion as they did laſt campaign upon the northern frontier of France."

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the Introduction and Spreading of Infectious Diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That Twenty five perſons have died in this city, and ſix at Bellevue of the preſent Epidemic, ſince their report of laſt evening.

By order of the committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Saturday evening, Sept. 26, 1795.

Report of Sunday.

That Twenty two perſons have died in this city and five at Bellevue, of the preſent epidemic ſince their report of laſt evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Sunday evening, Sept. 27.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, at the Houſe of *Joſeph Tyſon*, in Worceſter townſhip, on the 26th day of September, 1795 - Colonel ANDREW PORTER was unanimouſly choſen Chairman, and JAMES BEAN, Secretary.

On motion, it was reſolved, That the inhabitants of the county are hereby requeſted to meet at the houſe of *Joſeph Tyſon*, aforeſaid, on Thurſday, the 8th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of conſulting on proper perſons to repreſent the county in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, and that the Chairman is requeſted to have the ſame publiſhed in the Engliſh and German newſpapers.

By order of the Meeting,
ANDREW PORTER, Chairman,
JAMES BEAN, Secretary.

THE Copartnerſhip of ISRAEL & STEPHEN REYNOLDS, expiring this day, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to them, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to produce their accounts to ISRAEL REYNOLDS, in whoſe hands the Company's Books are left to be ſettled.

ISRAEL REYNOLDS.
STEPHEN REYNOLDS.

Weſt-Nottingham, 9th Month 24th, 1795. *

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for GOODS,

A SMALL but valuable and highly improved PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, and county of Cheſter, containing about 60 acres; there are on the premiſes a large and commodious two ſtory dwelling houſe, with a cellar underneath, and a well of excellent water at the door, a convenient barn with ſtabling underneath, about 40 acres arable land, a conſiderable part of which is limed and under clover, and ſeven of meadow, a thriving yonng apple orchard, and a ſufficient quantity of good timber; it is in a pleaſant and healthy ſituation, 43 miles from Philadelphia, and 23 from Lancaſter, and within leſs than two miles of ſeveral merchant and ſaw mills, fulling mill and forge. For terms apply to GEORGE HARRISON, Wilmington, Delaware ſtate, or GEORGE HARRISON, junr. on the premiſes.

N. B. If ſaid Plantation is not ſold before the firſt of November, it will be rented, or let on ſhares. Aug. 8, 1795.

APPLE-TREES, &c.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has, at his Nurſery, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, twenty-nine miles from Philadelphia, between the Turk's Head and the Yellow Springs, a large aſſortment of the beſt grafted Apple-trees, of divers kinds, and of a large growth, as well as thriving ſtrait ſtalks, fit for re-planting; he has alſo a large quantity of natural trees, ſuch as would do to fill up old orchards quite out of the reach of cattle; and alſo Pear-trees, and May-duke Cherry-trees, all which he will diſpoſe of at a moſt reaſonable rate for caſh, or ſhort credit.—Any kind of grain will be taken in payment for the ſame, at market-price.

The time for planting in fall, is from the middle of October, and as long as the weather permits, and the ground keeps open; in the ſpring, as ſoon as the froſt is out until the middle of April. All the above kinds may be had, by applying to

§ ISRAEL MEREDITH.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber laſt night, two Negroe men. One named PETER, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high. He took with him one dark brown homeſpun worſted coat, white caſſimer waiſtcoat, jean olive coloured breeches, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, two light brown cloth coattees, one ſagathy olive coloured coattee, one pair of old calfſkin ſhoes, one pair of new ſhoes hob-nailed, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of large plated buckles, a new white hat, and one black hat. He is remarkably clear from ſwearing.

The other named POMPEY, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, knock-kneed, and remarkably ſmall legs. He took with him one clouded nankeen coat, fancy pattern'd jean ſtriped waiſtcoat, nankeen trowſers, a homeſpun ſagathy coattee olive coloured, a homeſpun ſtriped cloth coat half worn, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of yarn ditto, one fine ſhirt, two coarſe ditto, two pair of linen trowſers, two pair of hob-nailed ſhoes, a new black hat and an old hat, beſides a variety of other cloaths not mentioned. Said POMPEY is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very quarrelſome.

Whoever ſecures ſaid run-aways in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them, paid by

JOSEPH ELLIS.

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey,
September 23d, 1795. § 8w.

An Aſſiſtant Wanted.

A MAN capable of teaching the Engliſh language grammatically, arithmetic, and can write a fair hand with eaſe; ſuch a one, by applying at No. 5, Fetter Lane, alias Watkins's Alley, will hear of a vacancy in this city wherein he may be employed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29th, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD BROOKS, formerly of this city, Ironmonger, but late of Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; thoſe having demands on ſaid eſtate will pleaſe to render their accounts, for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, Jerſey.
JOHN LOHRA, No. 42, north 3d ſtreet, Philadelphia. } Executors.

3m. §

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Jane Roberts, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

EVAN ROBERTS.

Newtown townſhip, Delaware county,
September 28, 1795. §

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in the Neck, near Gray's woods, Philadelphia county, about the 5th of May laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, 3 years old, ſhod before, no marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in 5 or 6 weeks.

THOMAS HOUGHTON.

September 29, 1795. *

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a dark Red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EBENEZER JONES.

September 2, 1795. *

ſend into the Britiſh territories, exactly upon the ſame footing as to duties with the ſame articles imported there from Europe. With regard to the additional expence of tranſportation, this is another inſtance of the contradiction of an argument, which has been dwelt upon by both ſides, which is, that taking the voyage from Europe in conjunction with the interior tranſportation, the advantage, upon the whole, is likely to be in our favour. And it is upon this aggregate tranſportation that the calculation ought to be made. With reſpect to India or Aſiatic articles, there is the circumſtance of a double voyage.

5. As to the ſmall population of Canada, which is urged to depreciate the advantages of the trade with the white inhabitants of thoſe countries, it is to be obſerved, that this population is not ſtationary. If the date of the cenſus be rightly quoted, it was taken eleven years ago, when there were already 123,032 ſouls. It is preſumeable that this number will ſoon be doubled; for it is notorious, that ſettlement has proceeded for ſome years with conſiderable rapidity in Upper Canada, and there is no reaſon to believe that the future progreſs will be ſlow. In time to come the trade may grow into real magnitude, but be it more or leſs, if beneficial it is ſo much gained by the article; and ſo much clear gain, ſince it has been ſhewn not to be true that it is counterbalanced by a ſacrifice in the fur trade.

6. With regard to the ſuppoſed danger of ſmuggling, in the intercourſe permitted by this article, it is very probable it will be found leſs than if it were prohibited. Intirely to prevent trade between bordering territories, is a very arduous, perhaps an impracticable taſk. If not authoriſed, ſo much as is carried on muſt be illicit, and it may be reaſonably preſumed, that the extent of illicit trade will be much greater in that caſe, than where an intercourſe is permitted under the uſual regulations and guards. In the laſt caſe, the inducement to it is leſs, and ſuch as will only influence perſons of little character or principles, while every fair trader is from private intereſt a centinel to the laws; in the other caſe, all are intereſted to break through the barriers of a rigorous and apparently unkind prohibition. This conſideration has probably had its weight with our government in opening a communication through Lake Champlain with Canada; of the principle of which regulation the treaty is only an extenſion.

7. The pretended inequality of the article as ariſing from greater extent of the United States than of the Britiſh territories, is one of thoſe fanciful poſitions which are ſo apt to haunt the brains of viſionary politicians. Traced through all its conſequences, it would terminate in this, that a great empire could never form a treaty of commerce with a ſmall one; for to equalize advantages according to the ſcale of territory, the ſmall ſtate muſt compenſate for its deficiency in extent, by a greater *quantum* of poſitive privilege, in proportion to the difference of extent, which would give the largeſt ſtate the monopoly of its trade. According to this principle, what wretched treaties have we made with France, Sweden, Pruſſia, and Holland? For our territories exceed in extent thoſe of either of theſe powers. How immenſe the ſacrifice in the caſe of Holland; for the United States are one hundred times larger than the United Provinces.

But how are we ſure, that the extent of the United States is greater than the territories of Great-Britain on our continent? We know that ſhe has pretenſions to extend to the Pacific ocean, and to embrace a vaſt wilderneſs, incomparably larger than the United States, and we are told, as already mentioned, that her trading eſtabliſhments now actually extend beyond the fifty-ſixth degree of north latitude, and 117th degree of weſt longitude.

Shall we be told (ſhifting the original ground) that not extent of territory, but extent of population is the meaſure? Then how great is the advantage which we gain in this particular, by the treaty at large? The population of Great-Britain is to that of the United States, about two and an half to one; and the comparative conceſſion by her in the trade between her European dominions and the United States, muſt be in the ſame ratio. When we add to this the great population of her Eaſt-India poſſeſſions, in which privileges are granted to us, without any return, how prodigiouſly will the value of the treaty be enhanced according to this new and extraordinary rule!

But the rule is in fact an abſurd one, and only merits the notice which has been taken of it, to exhibit the weak grounds of the oppoſition to the treaty. The great ſtandard of reciprocity is equal privilege. The adventitious circumſtances which may render it more beneficial to one party than the other, can ſeldom be taken into the account, becauſe they can ſeldom be eſtimated with certainty—the relative extent of country or population is, of all others, a fallacious guide.

CAMILLUS.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE SITUATION, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, adjoining the old York road, 11 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkentown, containing upwards of 40 acres of well improved land, with a good proportionable part of excellent meadow and woodland, with a variety of the beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. whereon is erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, 70 feet front, with 3 rooms on a floor, two good kitchens adjoining the ſame, a pump of never failing water in one of them, a good frame barn, with good ſtables, and a number of out buildings, conſiſting of ſheds, barracks, &c. a new erected tanyard, with a large ſtone bark-houſe, beam-houſe, currying ſhop, and a number of vats, the whole being in good repair.

Alſo a LOT, containing 4 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid premiſes, with a number of the beſt grafted fruit, whereon is erected a log houſe and ſhop, with a well of good water at the door. Poſſeſſion will be given the 4th of November next. If not ſold at private ſale before the 4th of November, the ſaid Premiſes will be expoſed to public Sale on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

MOSES SHEPPARD.

Ninth Month 12th, 1795. *

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Iſaac Yarnall*, late of Willis-town, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, lawfully atteſted, that they may be diſcharged.

NATHAN YARNALL,
JOSHUA YARNALL,
CALEB YARNALL. } Executors.

September 15. *

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT in Elfrith's alley, between Arch and Race ſtreets, and betwe n Front and Second ſtreets. The Lot is 65 feet in depth, north and ſouth, and 20 feet in breadth. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers hereof. §

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of *Philadelphia*,

GENTLEMEN,

AT the particular inſtance of a number of my friends, and for a number of reaſons which have had a decided influence on my mind, I have determined to withdraw from being a Candidate for County Commiſſioner, at the enſuing Election. To thoſe of my fellow Citizens who have been obliging enough to promiſe me their ſupport, I feel the warmeſt gratitude, and return them my beſt thanks; to thoſe of my Friends, who have intereſted themſelves in my behalf, I ſhall ever entertain a grateful remembrance.

ANDREW GEYER.

September 21, 1795.

WHEREAS my wife ANN, being diſordered in her ſenſes, and prompted by malicious and deſigning people, hath abandoned my houſe and family, ſo that I conceive myſelf in danger of incumbrance from her exceſſes, wherefore I caution the Public, not to give her any kind of credit on my account, as I am determined not to be anſwerable for her after this date.

ADAM DAVISON.

Plumſtead, Bucks county, Sept. 21, 1795. ¶

Notice is hereby Given,

Agreeable to Law of the United States, paſſed the firſt day of June, 1794,

THAT all Retailers of imported ſpirits and wine, are deſired to apply for Licence at my Office, in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, in the month of September next, as the law directs; and all Owners of Carriages are to make entries ſaid month; and all perſons in the county of Delaware, are to make their entries at my Office, at Miles M'Carty's, Delaware county,

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector
† of the Revenue.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Darby, about the 30th of 7th month laſt, in the time of the overflow, two ſtray ſteers, one brindle, the other brown, one judged to weigh near five hundred, and the other four hundred weight, when fat. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay the expence of keeping, and take them away.

SAMUEL BUNTING.

8th mo. 17th, 1795. *

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Rachel Gardner, late of the townſhip of Honeybrook, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October, on the premiſes, A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres; the land is good for all ſorts of grain, there is about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, alſo a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit, the whole is well watered by ſundry good ſprings, and a branch of the Brandywine runs through the ſame; there are erected on ſaid premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, 2 ſtories high, with two rooms on a flour, a large log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring near ſaid dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn with a cellar under it for cattle, ſaid plantation lies contiguous to ſeveral good merchant mills and places of worſhip; there are ſeveral iron-works within a few miles of it, which affords a good market for timber, of which article the plantation much abounds. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſame, the payment will be made eaſy for to ſuit the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given, by

DAVID HUNTER, acting Executor.

Sept. 9, 1795. *

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *Samuel Aſh*, in the town of Darby, Delaware county (late Cheſter county) on *Wedneſday*, the 30th inſtant, September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided ſixth Part of a Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in ſaid town of Darby, bounded by Cheſter and Springfield road, and lands of Johua Puſey: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Mitchell, in right of his wife, and to be ſold during his natural life, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
September 8, 1795.

BY virtue of two writs of alias levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *John Hawn*, in the townſhip of Londonderry, on *Friday*, the 2d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three Tracts or Pieces of Land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Londonderry, and contiguous to each other, viz. No. 1. containing 67 acres and 146 perces; No. 2, containing 33 and a half acres; No. 3, containing 53 and a half acres and 26 perches, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands late of William Allen, Henry Crayton, Lettice Aubrey's manor, Hugh Luckey, Robert Brown, Robert Caldwell, John M'Grew, and others: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Samuel Croſs, and Lettice, his wife, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
September 8, 1795.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of *George Chandlor*, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, on *Saturday*, the 3d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. Two undivided tenth Parts of a Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 350 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in ſaid townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of Joſeph Pennock, William John, James Vernon, and others; alſo two undivided tenth Parts of one other Meſſuage, Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 190 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Philip Ward, James Connor, Robert Chalfant, and others: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Abner Pyle, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Bailey, adminiſtrator, &c. and to be ſold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
September 8, 1795.

TO BE RENTED,
For a Term of Years,

A Valuable FORGE, with three fires, ſituate in the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, Eaſt Jerſey, upon the river Muſcomet. A tenant may purchaſe any quantity of wood within two miles. She is well manned with a valuable ſet of forgemen. There are on the premiſes, a large convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, griſt-mill, ſmiths ſhop, ſtore, and other neceſſary out buildings, ſuitable to the buſineſs.

There will alſo be leaſed with the Forge, about 100 acres of LAND, a proportionable part of which is meadow of the firſt quality. The demand for iron in the country is equal to the quantity manufactured at the Forge. The country is high and healthy, and ſupplies of proviſions may be procured. She is ſituated within 3 miles of the river Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt day of April, 1796. Enquire of MARTHA HUGHES, on the premiſes. Sept. 7, 1795. † 13w.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 7th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, calls himſelf AUTHUR O'NEIL, is ſtout and well built, about 16 years old, and 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort black hair lately cut ſquare behind, has a ſcar on the ſide of his face near his eye, and has a heavy clumſy walk; had on an old high-crown'd wool hat, blue jacket, black home-made linſey under jacket, dyed tow trowſers, with a hole in the legs, old ſhoes with ſtrings, and a leather apron tanned with allum. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, and gives me information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me, living in Kennet townſhip, near Kennet Square, Cheſter county. *

Sept. 9, 1795. WILLIAM MANSELL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, a dark Brown HORSE, 4 years old paſt, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a blaze in his forehead, extending as low as his noſtrils. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get the Horſe again, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS Reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Horſe only.

WILLIAM PRICKET.

September 3, 1795. *

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Ditchers, that underſtand banking, for which they ſhall receive their money every week. Enquire of *William Ogden*, Inkeeper, at the New-Market, Philadelphia, or *William Hugg*, at Glouceſter Ferry. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Salem county, New-Jerſey, about three miles from the town of Salem, on the 13th inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named JOHN TEST, about 14 years of age, ſlim made and tall, with black hair; had on, and took with him, two hats, part worn and a thick coat, with ſundry other cloaths. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy in any goal of this ſtate or in the goal of Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSIAH MILLER,

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned, at their peril, from taking off or harbouring ſaid boy.

September 14th 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of Rebecca Sandham, on the Hartford road two miles from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, on the firſt day of June laſt, a dark brown COW, with a white belly and tail, and pied on her thighs. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

REBECCA SANDHAM.

Sept. 9th 1795. *

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, near turnpike road, 9 miles from Philadelphia, a light Bay HORSE, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded I. S. on his ſhoulder and flank. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. MATTHIAS CLINE.

Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 5, 1795. *

CAME to the plantation of *Jacob Peterman*, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 14th of May, a ſtray brindle COW. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. §

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.